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HUNGARIAN REPORTS ON BUDAPEST FORUM AT CSCE

LD220053 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 20 (MTI) -- In the Thursday session of the Vienna follow-up conference held under Hungarian chairmanship, Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, reported on the results of the successful European cultural forum held in Budapest in October and November 1985. In accordance with the agreements of the Helsinki process, Jozsef Benyi, on behalf of the host country, put forward to the conference of 35 states and objective report on the cultural forum, including the 250 proposals on the participants.

The Budapest forum provided the first occasion for the participation in the CSCE process to discuss cultural issues and it was the first meeting of its kind in a Warsaw Treaty member state, Jozsef Benyi pointed out. The forum was regarded as a success by the participants and termed by prominent statesmen as one of the most important and useful meetings of the Helsinki process. It was by far the largest cultural consultation, attended by almost 1,000 participants, with two thirds prominent cultural personalities. Although there were differences in views on several issues, it was clear from the contributions that there was unanimous agreement that the common cultural heritage of Europe is a binding force. The majority shared the view that progress is a common interest and it is perhaps in the field of culture where the step can be the most easily taken.

Jozsef Benyi said that Hungary was acting in his spirit. It did not allow the proposals to be forgotten, and recommended through diplomatic channels to all participating states to reconsider them jointly, and realize them through bilateral cooperation. Our initiatives were met favourably although we cannot count on genuine progress in a short time because of political obstacles. However, cultural cooperation is of benefit not only for states but also for peoples, and such agreements may encourage European cooperation in general.

The deputy foreign minister appreciated the success of the Stockholm conference stressing that the agreement showed that even extremely complicated issues of security and disarmament can be discussed and settled under the CSCE process.

We expect the Helsinki conference to give a mandate to launch talks on efficient disarmament. We are of the view that after the Vienna follow-up conference the second phase of the Stockholm conference would be the most suitable forum for discussing disarmament of conventional forces.

The Ottawa meeting on human rights and the Berne meeting on human relations showed it is possible and necessary to exchange views on such issues. We hold it important that these consultations be held in objective and constructive atmosphere, free from confrontation to enable a better use of the possibilities they offer, Jozsef Benyi said.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT CSCE MEETINGS 20-24 NOV

CSSR Delegate

LD201831 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 20 (CTK correspondent) -- Jiri Oprsal of Czechoslovakia told the Vienna follow-up meeting on European security today that the governments of some capitalist countries restricted trade exchanges and cooperation with socialist states by various discrimination measures. He stressed that the unfavourable state in economic cooperation was logically reflected in the political and humanitarian spheres.

Jiri Oprsal refuted the claims of some Western delegations that the planned economy of the socialist countries made impossible the development of trade with the West. On the contrary, this development is prevented by the uncontrolled system of capitalist economy.

Ilja Ulrich, speaking in the Commission for Humanitarian Issues, called on the Western countries to submit in Vienna reports on the implementation of the respective provisions of the final act. The Western delegation are only generally admitting "certain difficulties" but failing to present any reports, the delegate said. He recalled that the United States had prevented the adoption of final documents at meetings of experts on human rights in Berne and Ottawa.

Svatopluk Buchlovsky said in the Commission for the Questions of European Security that Czechoslovakia was prepared to seek ways to reducing armed forces and conventional armament without endangering the security of either side.

GDR Delegate

LD281836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 21 Nov (ADN) -- The essential need for dialogue for political development in Europe and the relations between the participating states of the CSCE was emphasized today at the third CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna by Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation. He said at the plenary session that all the conferences and expert meetings since the second CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid furnished proof of this. The GDR will do everything possible to promote the CSCE process in every direction, with regard to the legitimate interests of tne participating states.

The most important event since the Madrid meeting consists of the results of the Stockholm conference, which has to be understood as a political signal for further steps toward military detente. The time is ripe for specific negotiatons, also in the sphere of disarmament. A mandate for a second phase of the Stockholm conference has to take account of that.

With reference to the 1985 Budapest cultural forum of the CSCE participating states, Ambassador Steglich reported on GDR projects to implement the Budapest forum's proposals. The GDR is to hold in 1988, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Bertold Brecht, a theater seminar on the subject "Brecht -- Art and Society." A symposium on architecture-related art in connection with the reconstruction of inner-city old buildings will be held in the same year. Artists and cultural workers from all the CSCE participating states will b· invited to the GDR to attend the two events.

Polish Delegate

LD242302 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 24 -- Addressing the working group of the Vienna '86 meeting of 35 states participating in the CSCE process, Poland's delegate Adam D. Rotfeld today put forward a proposal to present each state's achievements in implementing the CSCE rules in uni-, bi- and multilateral course as a starting point of the debate.

In this context, it would be possible to discuss certain shortcomings, difficulties or even violations of principles of mutual relations between the states, Rotfeld said and presented an example of a serious violation of CSCE principles in relations between Poland and FRG which is the extension of laws and rules of FRG's internal law unto the territories and towards citizens of other states-participants.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SINGAPORE

AU250932 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Nov 86 p 1

[ATA report: "Diplomatic Relations Established Between Albania and Singapore"]

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Singapore, wishing to develop relations between their two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

ATA, GREEK AGENCY SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

AU241256 Tirana ATA in English 0823 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 24 (ATA) -- The agreement between the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and the Athens News Agency (ANA) in the field of the exchange of news was signed in Tirana.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the director of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency Taqo Zoto and for the Greek side by the general director of the Athens News Agency Andreas Khristodoulidhis attending the signing ceremony were the chairman of the Albanian Journalists' Union and general director of Radio-Television Marash Hajati, the director of the department of the press at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vangjush Zallemi, etc.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Upon its stay in our country, the delegation of the Athens News Agency paid visits to the districts of Tirana, Kruje, and Gjirokaster. It was also received at the Journalists' Union by the chairman of the union Marash Hajati.

Today the delegation left our country.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO AWP CONGRESS DEPART

AU251007 Tirana ATA in English 0802 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- The delegation of the RCP of Britain (M-l), led by Michael Hamilton, secretary general of the party, the delegation of the CP of Canada (M-L), led by Hardial Bains, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the delegation of the Peruvian CP (M-l) led by Antonio Fernandez, its secretary general, which at the invitation of tee CC of the PLA attended the proceedings at the 9th congress of the party and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding left our country recently.

They were seen off at the airport by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerreava, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, the director of the foreign department of the Central Committee of the party Agim Popa and other comrades.

The friend Jack Shulman from the U.S.A., journalist, who attended the proceedings of the congress and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party left our country.

LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH UNION CELEBRATION

AU241229 Tirana ATA in English 0858 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 24 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the youth organization, the Central Committee of the LYUA [Labor Youth Union of Albania] organized a solemn meeting "The Youth on its 45th Anniversary" in the Opera and Ballet Theater Hall, in the capital.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Pirro Kondi and Llambi Gegprifti the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, former participant at the constituent meeting of the youth organization, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, the member of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Shefqet Peci and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion was made by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Mehmet Elezi, who stressed among the other things that we, the younger generation of socialist Albania are swept over in the wave of work and enthusiasm that has burst out far and wide out country to carry into life the historic decisions of the 9th congress of the party. [passage omitted]

CELIKU ATTENDS TRADE UNION COUNCIL PLENUM

AU251006 Tirana ATA in English 0758 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- The plenum of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania was convened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital yesterday. It examined the tasks facing the trade union organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 9th congress of the party on the further raising of the mobilisation and the spirit of actions of the working class.

Present was also the delegate of the Central Committee of the party, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hajredin Celiku also took the floor in the plenum.

POLITBURO, MINISTERS APPROVE CEMA MEETING

AU212009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers has approved the activities of the Bulgarian delegation at the 42d session of the CEMA organization, headed by Comrade Georgi Atanasov.

The positive significance of the decisions adopted at the Bucharest session for the future intensification of the activities of CEMA organs and of the member-states in implementing the Comprehensive Program on Scientific-Technical Progress of the member-states for the period up to 2000 was appreciated.

To put this more precisely, it was pointed out that the decisions are of great importance for the intensification of specialization and production sharing as well as for accelerating the use of scientific-technical results in production, in order to guarantee the comprehensive satisfaction of the countries' needs for industrial goods and foodstuffs.

The Council of Ministers adopted the recommendations of the CEMA session, and adopted its own instruction for entrusting the competent organs and organizations with specific tasks, which are likely to guarantee the implementation of Bulgria's commitments.

PAPAZOV MEETS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU182101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, yesterday received the Soviet delegation which is visiting our country on the occasion of the celebrations for the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation is headed by Arseniy Vanitskiy, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Society for Friendship and Culture Relations with Foreign Countries.

Comrade Nacho Papazov briefed the guests on the activities of the All-National Committee in intensifying relations with the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and its departments, in connection with expanding the joint contribution to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the light of the decisions adopted at the congresses of both parties. He dwelled on the chief trends in Bulgaria's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and described the successes with which the working people in our country are celebrating 7 November.

The members of the Soviet delegation were presented with golden badges and honorary certificates of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

USSR ENVOY HANDS PEACE APPEAL TEXT TO TODOROV

AU242015 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA) -- Mr Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, called today on Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and handed him the text of the appeal to the parliaments and the peoples of the world, adopted by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Mr Stanko Todorov thanked the Soviet ambassador and, on behalf of the National Assembly and the Bulgarian people, expressed full support for the Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik and seeking the elimination of all nuclear forces and the strengthening of international security. At its latest session, the national assembly adopted a declaration expressing hope that the process inaugurated in Reykjavik will continue and that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything necessary so that mankind could be freed of the nuclear holocaust threat and life and civilization on earth could be saved.

BULGARIA-USSR COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

AU211352 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Permanent Working Group for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in Transportation Between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union began its 15th session yesterday. The session is examining the interrelations between the two countries until the year 2000. In October a program was adopted for cooperation in the field of water transportation. Now the Bulgarian side is also proposing programs for other forms of transportation, namely air and rail. There will also be a discussion of the progress on setting up the new Bulgarian-Soviet associations: "Rechmortrans" (for a sea-river link between Bulgarian and Soviet ports), and "Portorobot" (for joint construction of robotized port systems and the creation of certain production capacities of importance for the two countries' transportation). The session is continuing today, and a document will be signed.

BULGARIA-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

AU191731 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Nov 86 p 3

[Miladin Bochev article: "New Forms of Economic Cooperation -- Powerful Factor in the Comprehensive Drawing Together and Integration With the USSR"]

[Excerpts] The General Scheme on Specialization and Production Sharing in the Material Production Branches between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 1990, adopted on 15 September 1979, was an important stage in the comprehensive drawing together and integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. This is an essentially new form of planning activity, aimed at coordinating the two countries' economic policies. The two countries are guided by this document in compiling their economic plans and their capital investments, in planning the implementation of their material, financial, and manpower resources, which are used for the development of specialization and production sharing.

Over 60 economic agreements exist and are valid at this moment between our two countries, the majority of which serve specialization and production sharing in the most important industrial branches. Bulgaria produces 18 types of agricultural machines and tractors for the Soviet Union. Production sharing on the basis of mutual deliveries of units and spare parts is successfully developing in this sector. Bulgaria covers 50 percent of the Soviet countries' needs with 10 types of products for "Zhiguli" automobiles. [passage omitted]

Within the framework of scientific-technical cooperation, nearly 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian scientific-technical institutions and planning-designing organizations are maintaining close contacts. A series of Bulgarian-Soviet collectives are already working in priority fields of scientific-technical progress, such as the "Interprograma" scientific-production institute, the basic task of which is to develop packages of applied programs for automated systems for control over technological processes, and others.

The trend toward perfection of the economic management systems in both the USSR and Bulgaria, which are based on the principle of optimaly coordinating centralized planning with a broad democratic initiative on a local scale, was expressed in the most effective manner in the Long-Term Program For the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Bulgaria, which are based on the Principle of optimally coordinating centralized planning with a broad democratic initiative on a local scale, was expressed in the most effective manner in the Long-Term Program For the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Period up to 2000, signed in November 1985.

Two Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts are already working and producing results. They represent qualitatively new forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, a lofty expression of socialist integration in action. These are the "Beroe" plant in Stara Zagora and "Krasniy Prolatariy" -- the industrial robot and automation plant -- as well as the "Ivanovo" metal cutting machines plant for flexible automated production systems. [passage omitted]

The establishment of a new joint enterprise -- RECHMOTRANS -- is expected. It envisages a drastic increase in freight exchange between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the "river to sea" road for the 1986 -1990 period and for the period up to 2000. The envisaged increase amounts to more than 2 million tons of freight exchanged. [passage omitted]

In implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, at the stage of the most recent achievements of scientific-technical progress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria economic cooperation with the USSR is entering a new stage. Its essence is expressed in the qualitatively greater significance of the processes of comprehensive drawing together between our two countries and peoples, in the elevation of this cooperation to such a high stage that the development of our country should assume the same pace, common criteria, joint efforts, and coordinated actions with the Soviet Union in political, economic, scientific, and cultural activities.

DAILY INTERVIEWS TODORIEV ON POWER SHORTAGES

AI181531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 86

[Veselka Marinova interview with Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Energetika" economic trust, "for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Marinova] Comrade Todoriev, over a year ago, in an interview published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO, you stated that the electric power supply difficulties were temporary and would be overcome. Is this the truth today -- does this apply to the present situation in facing the new winter season?

[Todoriev] The basic difficulties that emerged at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 have been overcome. We should by no means forget, however, that every year there is a certain growth in electric power consumption, connected with the introduction of new plants in the industrial sector and increases in the number of consumer among the population. It is precisely due to this that we cannot justifiably state that absolutely all difficulties have been overcome. Given this situation we have mainly resolved the problems of stabilizing the existing power plants. [passage omitted]

[Marinova] Nevertheless, when do you forecast that we will have enough electric power to use sensibly, but without any restrictions?

[Todoriev] Electric power is a commodity that is produced at the moment of its consumption. It cannot be stored. This means that there should be a reserve in the power systems able to cope with any emergency situation. Within the CEMA framework the normal emergency and frequency [chestoten] reserve is 22 percent. We still do not have such a percentage. Owing to the fact that our electric power stations are operating on low-quality coal the reserves should be even greater! This is why the consumption regime which we introduced in 1985 is an attempt to ensure a certain "reserve" to avert forces interruptions in the electric power supply. The achievement of the normative power reserve must take a longer period of time. [passage omitted]

[Marinova] Does this mean that there will be no power cuts at fixed times?

[Todoriev] The program and our balances for the autumn-winter season provide the growth of electric power consumption at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent. If we keep to this schedule about which I am talking, it will not be necessary to interrupt the electric power supply to the consumers at fixed times -- better discipline is needed at peak hours, more rational use of electric power, and a constant striving for savings are necessary.

[Marinova] The sanctions which are envisaged for the population in the event a certain fixed limit is exceeded -- are they not quite severe compared with those for the industrial sector?

[Todoriev] The limits for this year have been increased. For a family living in an apartment without central heating, 1,200 kilowatt hours of electric power are allowed monthly, while for those living in apartments with central heating 350 kilowatt hours are allowed, and for those who live in centrally heated apartments, but without hot water -- 500 kilowatt hours. The sanctions for the population consist of additional payments when the fixed limits are exceeded.

[Marinova] The economic trust has already filfilled its program for the delivery of fuel to the population. However, does this program satisfy our present needs?

[Todoriev] We are actually overfulfilling our plan. The population has been supplied with 230,000 tons more coal than in 1985. Despite this, the demand for solid fuel is great. At the same time, along with the more flexible allocation of coal to certain areas of the country, the state is adopting measures for the delivery of additional amounts of fuel.

[Marinova] What can you say about the quality of this fuel; is it satisfactory?

[Todoriev] You are touching on a very important and serious question on which I cannot make great promises. Our coal is of very low quality, owing to which concentration does not significantly increase its quality. This is why we devote special attention to this question. The imported coal is of better quality, but unfortunately, it is not available in unlimited quantities.

[Marinova] In concluding this interview, let us go back to the beginning of our conversation. New production plants are being commissioned. Does this mean that they will not disrupt the normal electric power supply?

[Todoriev] As for this autumn and winter season, taking into consideration the new power-consuming plants, we can satisfy their electric power requirements. However, I repeat -- this is possible only with thrifty and efficient consumption, subject to regulation.

PRAVDA ON RESISTANCE TO SOVIET-STYLE CHANGES

AU241049 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 86 p 1

[Commentary by Arnost Bak: "Lovers of the Old"]

[Excerpts] I have the opportunity -- and, I might even say, the duty -- to frequently meet representatives and officials of the managerial sphere at all levels and degrees of management. [passage omitted]

When I talk to them, they all usually note that the period of the development of socialism that has commenced is one of a historic turnabout, marked by the transition from previous, predominantly extensive forms of society's development, to intensive forms. [passage omitted] And they all usually emphasize that the strategy of acceleration presupposes an increase in labor productivity and in the social efficiency of production, primarily through the use of scientific-technical development; that it is necessary to expeditiously introduce a differentiated wage policy based on the quantity and quality of work; to wage a struggle against egalitarianism; and to introduce the principles of economic accountability [khozraschet] also into supplier-user relations.... And they all expertly and accurately document all these statements with quotes from the speeches of Comrades Gorbachev and Husak....

It is a pleasure to listen to what these comrades, who are in charge of various managerial posts and thus also responsible for economic results, know. Some of them, usually those in the higher ranks of the nomenklatura, sometimes even demand that the journalist takes a pen and familiarizes readers with their brilliant ideas.... You only embarrass them, and sometimes even arouse a conflict with them, when you ask about the practical results of all the things which they discuss with such great zeal.... [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, this type of an official continues to be prevalent in the managerial sphere. The representatives of this type, whom we might call lovers of the old, without intending any affront, are capable of hesitating even for 48 hours a day about the details of necessary economic changes. [passage omitted]

During debates with ministries' staff, some economic production units, but also district agricultural administrations, or with functionaries of united agricultural cooperatives, while exchanging views on khozraschet, I have been accused by some of them of deviation to the left. I asked them in such cases whether they were familiar with a task that has been set as follows: "We must more consistently deepen economic accountability, material incentives, and the direct dependence of the earnings of every labor collective and every employee on final work results, and expand the brigade system of organizing labor and remuneration. [passage omitted] The enhancement of the effectiveness of the economic mechanism must not be procrastinated. This task is not easy. However, we must approach it boldly and remove creatively and with a high sense of party responsibility everything that stands in the way of the economy's healthy development." The replies were highly interesting. Those involved in production proper, including foremen, brigade leaders, and many engineers and technicians in industry, in the building trade, and in agriculture, were saying that this should be possible in our country as well, only if the managerial sphere began to create the conditions for economic accountability in the same mandatory fashion as in the Soviet Union. They were saying that we "badly need" such a resolution. A different and quite varied view of the problem prevailed at the enterprise management level. [paragraph continues]

The higher the rank of those who responded to the "set" task, the more clearly they spoke about what they described as a lack of criticism on behalf of journalists in transferring the principles of the Soviet economic reform to our country. They spoke about a failure to comprehend differences in the situation and in the tasks on the economic front between our country and the Soviet Union, particularly with regard to economic accountability, and argued, above all, that the conditions for economic accountability are not yet ripe in Czechoslovakia.

I admit that I delighted in watching their faces when I retorted that their "objectification" of the causes of personal unwillingness or incompetence smacks of deviation to the right. And then I revealed that what I had just quoted as an unpostponable task was no Soviet demand uncritically transferred by journalists to the "specific" Czechoslovak conditions of development but a formulation taken from the Report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to the 15th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held on 18 and 19 June 1985!

Let us look around and hold up a mirror to the activity of the lovers of the old. [passage omitted]

I believe that enough has already been said about economic accountability, about Soviet experiences that are worthy of emulation, and about examples of their successful introduction in Czechoslovakia. What is needed in party organizations, but also at CPSL district committees, is a frontal onslaught against the lovers of the old and against their frequently tricky methods in conserving old ways. [passage omitted]

RUDE PRAVO REPLIES TO U.S. ENVOY'S LETTER

AU241430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 7

[Unsigned article in the "From Editorial Mail" column: "On a Report That Caused Displeasure"]

[Text] A few days ago Mr. Julian M. Niemczyk, the U.S. ambassador, sent the RUDE PRAVO editorial office a letter in which he let it be known that he did not like a report that RUDE PRAVO had reprinted from the Irish SUNDAY TIMES. According to that report, French scientist Jacob Segal had allegedly declared that the AIDS virus originates from the Pentagon's secret laboratories. The editorial office provided the report with a question mark (AIDS Virus the Work of the Pentagon?), thus indicating a slight doubt about the Dublin report. But the American ambassador was still dissatisfied, as follows from the letter we quote here:

"I am writing you in disappointment over RUDE PRAVO's journalistic integrity in connection with an article published on 30 October. This article repeated, and lent credibility to, the claims that AIDS is a virus which orginates in the Pentagon's laboratories. While prominent scientists throughout the world, including many in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries, are searching for the common causes of this terrible disease and for ways of treating it, others are spending their time generating defamatory [potupny] articles accusing the United States of preparing the disease.

"The precise orgins of AIDS remain unclear even after intensive international research. The scientists agree that it exists in several parts of the world and that it represents a threat to people all over the world. The kind of articles about the origin of AIDS like the one in RUDE PRAVO mentioned above are quite unsubstantiated and unconfirmed by scientific research and historical facts.

"In your edition of 10 November you reprinted an editorial article of your sister daily in Bratislava. The author of the article 'Also in Criticism and Self-Criticism In an Honorable, Communist Manner' calls the communications media an 'immensely important tool' which must 'never be allowed to get out of the guidance and control of the Marxist-Leninist party and the socialist states...' In view of this organic relationship between the Czechoslovak Government and the views and judgments published in RUDE PRAVO, I and my government are inclined to take seriously what we read in your daily.

"That is why I must state with regret that your article about AIDS was not based on serious research, but was rather a reiteration of unsubstantiated claims. I ask you to publish this letter in RUDE PRAVO. I also ask RUDE PRAVO to join responsible journalists in all countries and present to the public useful and precise information about the dangerous nature and potential treatment of AIDS, as well as reports on the efforts of scientists all over the world to cooperate in the research needed to eliminate this scourge which threatens all inhabitants of our planet."

So far the full text of the letter.

What should one say in reply? First of all that it is the right of newspapers throughout the world -- a right that is made full use of by American newspapers, just as it is made use of by Czechoslovak newspapers -- to publish reporters from various sources, even those that cannot be immediately verified.

This can be said to apply even more so to reports related to the Pentagon. In the spirit of the militarist policy of its government, the American Department of Defense has quite a few antihuman actions on its conscience. It is no secret that U.S. military laboratories (including those in Fort Detrick) are conducting research into bacteriological weapons. And on this general basis even such a report as the one published by the quoted Irish source and published by us in our paper can surely sound credible. After all, such reports did not appear in the Irish paper alone.

Obviously, we cannot throw light on such an enormous problem as AIDS in a single report; we have written about it before and we will return to the subject again in the future. Incidentally, we are preparing an interview with a certain French scientist whom we have given an opportunity to comment on the date supplied by the Irish sources. He was doubtful about them and, provided the interview is authorized, it will be published in RUDE PRAVO or its supplement.

One more thing about journalistic integrity. It makes one wonder slightly that journalistic ethics is invoked by a diplomat of the United States -- a country where the press has become notorious for quite a few disinformation activities. Let us merely recall a quite recent scandal -- the officially inspired slanders of Libya motivated by the wish to "justity," both in the United States and abroad, the bloody bombing of two Libyan cities. We are not conducting psywar. An American diplomat working in a socialist country must know this very well. He need fear even less a loss of our journalistic integrity.

CHNOUPEK ON AUSTRIAN, WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

AU222002 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1948 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Prague -- Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria has improved over the past years, according to Foreign Minister Chnoupek.

The meeting of state and party leader Husak with former President Kirchschlaeger last spring contributed significantly to an improvement in relations.

The relations of the CSSR to West Europe is generally positive, said Chnoupek.

LENART RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION IN BRATISLAVA

LD181415 Prague CTK in English 1324 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bratislava Nov 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart received here today a delegation of the Commission of Party Control and Inspection of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, headed by its chairman Ghassan Abu Tok.

Jozef Lenart informed the guests of how the conclusions of the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the congress of the Slovak Communist Party are being fulfilled in Slovakia.

Ghassan Abu Tok spoke of the fight of the Syrian people against Israeli aggression and acquainted the Czechoslovak representative with his party's activities.

Chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Slovakia Eugen Turzo was also present.

DAILY ON BACKGROUND OF 'ANTI-SYRIA CAMPAIGN'

AU191022 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 86 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Background and Interconnections of the Anti-Syria Campaign; Culprits Playing at Accusers"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this week the foreign ministers of the EEC member states -- with the exception of Greece -- passed discriminatory measures against Syria because of its alleged involvement in the attempt to hijack an aircraft of the Israeli El Al airline in April 1986. Although the sanctions did not go as far as London and Washington wished them to, even France bowed to their pressure, despite its justified fear that a possible break with Syria would weaken its position in the Middle East. None of the West European countries was convinced by the British 'proof' of Syria's guilt, and thus none of them broke off diplomatic relations with Syria in the way London did; nevertheless this does not justify their merely limited anti-Syrian measures, for instance those reducing political contacts almost to zero, either. [passage omitted]

The anti-Syria campaign clearly reminds one of the search for, the assumption, and staging of pretexts for the now famous "punishment" meted out to Libya, and of the suspicious circumstances around the explosion in the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin. They, too, did not point to a "Libyan connection," but they did point very clearly to an American connection, and that without any quotation marks.

Undoubtedly, terrorism in all its forms is a crime and there can be no justification for it. To fight it means to suppress and eradicate its roots, to cure the tragedies from which the flames of hopelessness and imprudent acts spring. But can one call the American-Israeli collaboration in the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, the PLO headquarters in Tunis, or Libya, or the aggression against Lebanon part of such a fight? Or are the punitive measures against those democratic persons in Israel who established contact with PLO representatives a few days ago perhaps Israel's contribution to eliminating terrorism?

Washington, Tel Aviv, and London are trying to shift the blame for the spread of violence and terror from their own shoulders to the shoulders of others, trying to play the role of accusers. They are doing so in a way that is not credible and rings hollow, in a way that resounds with falseness and underestimates the audience, which would drive them off the stage, throwing rotten tomatoes at them. And in the case of a political stage, the reaction to their fraud must be no more lenient -- if for no other reason that that yet another American intrigue against stabilization and the settling of problems in the Near and Middle East is now coming to light: behind the sharp American criticism of Iran for being one of the main "terrorist" countries and behind the declarations about America's alleged noninterference in the Iran-Iraq war conflict, during the last few months and weeks the United States has been delivering arms and military material to Iran. From the Italian port of Talamone, from Pireaus in Greece, and from Eilat in Israel ships carried 5,500 tons of American arms to the Bandar-e 'Abbas port complex in Iran.

At the time of the collapse of Iran's pro-American shah regime between the seventies and the eighties, the United States not only raised its military presence in the areas adjoining Iran, from backstage, and in cooperation with Arab reaction, it also incited the Iraqis to engage in an anti-Iranian war at a time when Iraq was in the fetters of increasing nationalism. Currently the United States is helping to keep the fire of war going and, at the same time as renewing its military deliveries, it is trying to set up its positions in Iran for the future. [passage omitted]

After all, as IZVESTIYA commentator Konstantin Geyvandov pointed out, both Washington and London know very well that the anti-Syria campaign is aggravating the Mideast conflict; and because of this they are fully unwinding this campaign. Among other things, they are trying in this way to show that regional conflicts are more acute than the problems of halting feverish armament, in their effort to distract attention from the urgency of finding specific and positive solutions for these key issues, solutions that would become the basis of a comprehensive system of international security. Naturally, such a system needs -- as a prerequisite -- a just solution of regional conflicts. The only thing is that neither the United States, nor Great Britain or Israel is really interested in a settlement -- if, that is, they cannot ensure hegemony for themselves, for instance in the Near and Middle East, at any price, including such means as the policy of strength, which nevertheless does not mean a really strong policy, and even less a policy of common sense.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRANCE 24 NOV

LD250036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of its Central Committee, arrived by air in Paris today. Our permanent correspondent Vaclav Chadraba reports:

The Czechoslovak party delegation was welcomed at the Paris Orly Airport by the deputy head of the International Department of the French Communist Party Central Committee, Jacques Denis, and other French representatives. The 5-day visit will provide an opportunity for mutual exchange of information on the life and work of the two parties and signing a protocol on cooperation. Our delegation is also to meet prominent officials of the French political life, French Communists and workers from various walks of life. For a day the delegation will be the guest of the communists in the south of France: In Marseilles, in shipyards in La Ciotat and in the town with a long communist tradition (?Hyeres).

STROUGAL, HOFFMAN CHAIR MEETING ON WAGES

LD241700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] A joint meeting of the Federal Government Presidium and the Central Trade Union Council Secretariat was held in Prague today under the chairmanship of Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann. It noted that the tasks adopted at the joint session, held on 16 November last year, had been fulfilled with the exception of long-range goals.

Among the main items on the agenda was the joint course of action by the federal government and the Central Trade Union Council in the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the economic sphere. Also discussed were some questions of the wage policy and the promotion of the brigade form of remuneration. The joint session also discussed the joint course of action of the federal government and the Central Trade Union Council in the preparation of the 11th All-Trade Union Congress in social and labor relations area. They also devoted attention to the drafting of the principles to govern the amendment of the Labor Code.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

LD221125 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The third session of the SED Central Committee continues in Berlin today. In the Politburo report deliverd by Germann Axen yesterday, the shaping of the developed socialist society and the struggle for peace were outlined as the determining components of party work. [passage omitted]

In the discussion, Guenter Schabowski, first Secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, advocated even more productive cooperation by the combines and enterprises with science. It is being conducted more closely and comprehensively, and economically, in particular, in order to achieve the highest possible effect. Guenter Schabowski stated that the industry of the GDR capital has already overfulfilled its party congress commitment, to make 100 million marks' worth of extra consumer goods available in 1986, by the end of October with 126 million marks. At the same time, the efforts for producing new, high-value consumer goods are being intensified. Guenter Schabowski asserted that the varied celebrations to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin will be marked by festive air and arranged as an exhibition of socialist achievements.

Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Executive, remarked on notable progress in the development and use of flexible automated production systems. It ranges from highly-productive solutions in mechanical engineering to the complex rationalization of whole production processes in the textiles and clothing sector. It is proving indispensable to establish in all combines and enterprises their own effective capacities for the broad application of microelectronics and robot and computer technology. The development of a new generation of knitting machines with integrated computer-aided design and management systems, which meet with great appreciation internationally with regard to quality and utility value, prove in addition that it is possible in this way to react quickly and flexiblyl, in order to keep ahead in the markets.

Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, made clear in his speech in the discussion that modern technology and science always effect a higher quality of life in socialist society and do not lead, as in capitalism, to social downgrading and fear of life. The party is working intensively on the ground on ensuring that microelectronics, computer-aided planning, design, technology and production, as well as laser technology, are permeating all branches and areas of the national economy ever more strongly. By 1990, a further 9,000 to 10,000 computer-aided design and management workplaces are to be created in Halle Bezirk.

SED CC MESSAGE TO SWEDISH WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

AU181733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Party Congress of the Communist Workers Party of Sweden starting today in Stockholm:

Dear Comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of your party congress and to all members of the Communist Workers Party.

The GDR and Sweden's Communists are linked by long years of relations of international solidarity in the struggle to implement the world-changing ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Our two parties use all their strength to avert the danger of a nuclear war that emanates from the most aggressive circles of imperialism. We are united by the firm conviction that an improvement of the international situation can be achieved through increased efforts by all forces of peace, reason and realism. The constructive and comprehensive peace program of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states offers the great chance for mankind to end the nuclear arms race on earth, prevent its expansion to space, and make concrete agreements on armament limitation and disarmament which are in line with the security interests of all sides.

With its policy of dialogue and the development of equal relations between states, the GDR is making an active contribution to safeguarding peace and reducing confrontation. The significant progress in the cooperation between the GDR and Sweden to which our two parties have always contributed, is a good example of the vital strength of peaceful coexistence.

In implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR people are further successfully shaping the developed socialist society. Dynamic economic development, full employment, the improvement of the material and cultural living standard, a high educational level, and broad democracy characterize real socialism on German soil.

The SED Central Committee wishes your party congress successful deliberations. May its consultations and resolutions provide new stimuli for the struggle of the workers class, and all democratic and peace forces in Sweden.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker
General Secretary

STOPH RECEIVES BANGLADESH, FINLAND ENVOYS

AU201120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 18 November Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Mufleh R. Osmany [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for his farewell visit, and Arto Tanner, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland for his first visit.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH IRAQ

DW241415 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] In Berlin today, the GDR and Iraq signed an agreement on scientific cooperation to 1988. Before the document was signed - Iraqi scientists visited the GDR for several days and held talks at research institutes. The topics discussed were aspects of biotechnological research, chemistry, and scientific apparatus construction.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER

AU182105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 November Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Minister and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for a talk Dionisio Marenco, minister of planning and budget [title as published] of the Republic of Nicaragua. In the course of the friendly talk, the partners expressed their satisfaction that the relations between both states are developing successfully in all fields of social life. [passage omitted]

Discussing international questions they agreed that the implementation of the far-reaching Soviet proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik would bring about a fundamental turn in the struggle for disarmament and to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

The partners in the talk stressed the Central American countries' right to independent development without imperialist interference. The GDR, Werner Krolikowski stressed, will continue to be in solidarity at the side of the peoples struggling for self-determination and national independence. [passage omitted]

KLEIBER RECEIVES CUBAN CP MEMBER RODRIGUEZ

AU182110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 November in Berlin Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. [passage omitted]

They discussed questions of further developing and deepening the economic relations between both countries. The partners in the talk, who are also chairmen of the two sections of the GDR-Cuba Economic Committee, noted that good progress has been made in implementing the agreements at the highest level for continuing the economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of both countries, Karl Heinz Moebus and Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran. [passage omitted]

AGREEMENT REACHED ON FRG CULTURAL GOODS RETURN

AU201115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 12 November in Berlin the mutual return of cultural goods transferred during the war was agreed between the GDR and the FRG by an exchange of notes in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Among other thinggs, the agreement provides for returning to the GDR documents and archives which ended up on the territory of today's FRG in connection with World War II. They include the so-called Mainzer Psalter, a Gutenberg print from 1457, which is the property of the Dresden Saechsische Landesbibliothek, and documents from the former fascist concentration camp of Buchenwald. The GDR will hand over to the FRG, among other things precious archives of the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Luebeck, and Bremen. Expert talks between the GDR and the FRG on the return of cultural goods will be continued.

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES APPROVE ECONOMIC PLANS

LD250147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN) -- Following thorough discussions, Monday, another five People's Chamber committees approved the draft laws on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the period 1986 to 1990, the 1987 economic plan and the 1987 state budget plan. These debates ended the discussions on the draft laws which started in a number of committees last week. They will be referred to the session of the People's Chamber this Thursday for adoption.

Speaking to the Committee for Industry, Construction and Transportation, its chairman, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said on Monday that the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000 determined the present draft plans. Socialism in the GDR would be further strengthened as a result, and an effective contribution to th preservation of peace would be made. In the discussion, Felix Meier, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, said that the tempo of the development and application of microelectronics would be further accelerated by 1990. At the end of the 5-year plan period, 54 basic technologies would be mastered in the GDR, compared with 12 in 1980.

The unity of economic and social policy continued to act as a strong driving force for overall social development, said Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the Committee for Trade and Supply. The planned performance growth is decisive for the further systematic raising of the standard of living of the people, for the reliable safeguarding of basic supplies and the growing dynamism in the provision of high-quality industrial goods, said the committee chairman.

A rational management in all spheres is a guarantee for a further stable and balanced state budget, said Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner in the Committee for Budget and Finance.

It was stressed in the Committee for Labor and Social Policy that the plan documents serve the basic concern to preserve all elements of socially secure conditions and security and, on the basis of stable growth in performance and efficiency, to raise the material and cultural standard of living of citizens in a planned way.

Speaking to the education committee, Minister Margot Honecker (Education) and Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme (Higher and Vocational Education) as well as State Secretary Bodo Weidemann (vocational training) proposed the bills. Committee chairman Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed in conclusion that education was becoming increasingly important in fulfilling the economic strategy.

OSTRAVA INCIDENT PRESENTS NO DANGER TO RIVERS

AU181252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (ADN) -- An accident in the sewage system of the town of Ostrava caused fuel oil to get into the Oder via the Lucina and Ostravice Rivers at the end of last week. According to a CTK report on 12 November, no further outflow of oil has been noticed. Special task forces are now removing the oil.

There has been hardly any damage from a water management point of view, since the water in this section is not used for either drinking or industrial purposes. But there has been damage to flora and fauna.

According to the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management, on the basis of the information currently available, the river basin of the Oder in the GDR region is not expected to be affected.

KESSLER ADDRESSES OFFICERS COLLEGE 24 NOV

LD242256 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler today conducted an initial exchange of views with Army members and employees at the National People's Army Air Force Officers College, following the third meeting of the SED Central Committee. The talk focused on the further development of higher education in the National People's Army. The minister said that the National People's Army members had fully met with great diligence the tasks of the 1985/86 training year. This was of great importance because the dangers of peace, faced with the policy of arms spiral and confrontation by the United States and NATO, had by no means diminished.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH GREECE -- Athens, 14 Nov (ADN) -- The mixed commission for the implementation of the agreement between the governments of the GDR and the Hellenic Republic on scientific and technological cooperation ended its first meeting with the signing of a protocol in Athens on Friday. The protocol outlines cooperaton between the two countries in the years 1987 and 1988 and includes, among other things, cooperation in the fields of automation and information processing technology, biotechnology, lignite surveying, and the recultivation of land that had been stripped mined. The basis for this protocol was the talks between Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and (Cristos Sartzetakis), president of the Hellenic Republic, in September 1986 in Berlin on the expansion and deepening of cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 14 Nov 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- The GDR and Hungary have extended the government agreement on cooperation in agricultural machinery construction to 1990. An agreement to this effect was signed in Budapest today by the Ministers Gerhar Trautenhahn and Laszlo Kapolyi. It is intended to expand cooperation and specialization in the production of agricultural machinery and accessory equipment. Scientific-technical cooperation, especially in the use of key technologies, is also to be deepened. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH PRC UNIVERISTY -- Leipzig, 3 Nov (ADN) -- A working plan for cooperation between the Karl Marx University of Leipzig and the China People's University, Beijing, was signed in Leipzig on 3 November. As Prof Dr Yuan Baonua, rector of the Chinese partner university, stated in a press briefing, the academics from the two institutions will cooperate from 1987 to 1990, primarily in the sectors of philosophy, scientific socialism, economic, historical and legal sciences, sinology, German studies and literary sciences. The exchange of university teachers, research results, teaching materials and literature was envisaged. The program of work is founded in a friendship agreement which Prof Dr Lothar Rathmann, rector of Leipzig University, signed in Beijing at the beginning of the year. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 3 Nov 86 LD]

REPORT ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING

LD231200 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- The 8th national conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society opened at the Congress Hall of Parliament Saturday morning. Seven hundred delegates representing 1,900 member groups, assessed work over the past five years, marked out tasks for the next period, and elected members and officials to leading organs.

The presidium of the conference included Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee, Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Bela Kopeczi, minister of education and culture, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Present were Zinaida Kruglova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, and Brigadier General Roman Beschev, first deputy political group chief of the Southern Soviet Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

After the opening of Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Secretary-General Gyula Biro eleaborated on the written report of the National Presidium. He stated that the ideological and cultural policy work of the society have contributed to the implementation of resolutions passed at the 12th and 13th congresses of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, to the development of international public thinking serving national interests, and to the improvement of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. He stressed that the intensification of Hungarian domestic policy and Hungarian-Soviet cooperation has created the conditions for the continued strengthening of the two peoples' friendship and the accomplishment of current tasks facing the movement. Guyla Biro pointed out that the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society continues to attach priority to the extensive publicity of Soviet arts and culture, and the socialist and humanistic productions of Hungarian culture.

Guyla Biro stated that in recent years the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society has organized a greater number of successful actions in cooperation with other social, public and state organizations, such as the Hungarian Commmunist Youth Union, the Pioneers' Federation and the Hungarian Peace Council.

Gyula Biro pointed out that the number and political influence of the member groups have increased, and their activity has been closely linked to the economic work of factories, companies and institutes, and the life of local social movements.

Over the past five years the society has used all means at its disposal for a more effective education of young people in an internationalist spirit.

Gyula Biro spoke in appreciative terms of the work of the Soviet partner movement, the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, and the expansion of bilateral relations. He pointed out that the past five years of cooperation had showed qualitative improvements, which have been manifest in the increasing number of friendship events organized in both countries.

The secretary-general said that the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society continues to have an important role in fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The content of friendship activity will invariably be decided by party resolutions and bilateral and multilateral agreements signed with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. [passage omitted]

The 8th national conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society adopted the report of the national presidium together with its oral elaboration and the proposed amendment of organizational procedures. A resolution was passed on principal tasks for the next five years.

The document states that the basic aims of the movement remain unchanged and the tried and tested methods of work should be maintained. As a political mass movement, it should be assist the further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship in the spirit of party policy and with reliance on member groups, and mobilize people to support the struggle of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to safeguard peace and halt the arms race in the interest of peoples' security.

The delegates elected the new 245-strong National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. The founding session of the presidium elected a 19-strong acting Presidium, society officials and the heads of the working committees affiliated to the Presidium.

Antal Apro was elected president, Gyula Biro general secretary and Ivan Sudar secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society.

In his contribution to the 8th national conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Bela Kopeczi, minister of education and culture, referred to the society's importance in the propagation of Soviet cultural, educational and scientific achievements. The work of classic and contemporary authors have been published in approximately 100 million copies, 35-40 Soviet films are screened every year, 15 new plays presented and 5-6 art exhibitions staged. 6,000 Hungarian students have graduated on scholarship from Soviet universities and colleges and more than 10,000 attended postgraduate professional and language courses in the Soviet Union. This group of professionals plays an important part in Hungarian economic, social and cultural life, said Bela Kopeczi.

Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed the greetings of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP.

He pointed out that since 1917 Hungarian-Soviet relations have also been characteristic of the approach to social progress. Cooperation with the Soviet Union, the most important trading partner of Hungary, is also instrumental in economic life.

Miklos Ovari called the acceleration of economic development the central current issue, in which a better utilization of opportunities present in Hungarian-Soviet economic relations is particularly important. He said that Soviet partners are ready to use new advanced forms of cooperation in the interest of improving economic relations, and the development of cooperation will further augment the friendship of the two peoples.

Hungarian-Soviet friendship is a matter of concern not only to the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Miklos Ovari said. Alliance and cooperation are a cornerstone of the entire policy of the Hungarian Government and the main guarantee of the two people's friendship. The society is a lively popular movement which the party holds in high esteem and relies on its participation in fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendship, said Miklos Ovari and welcomed the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the fraternal Soviet people.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai stated that the economic cooperation of the two countries is particularly timely at the present stage of development which confronts our countries with qualitatively new tasks which have not been previously encountered. Reliance on economic relations with the Soviet Union is essential to guarantee the growth and qualitative transformation of the Hungarian economy.

Jozsef Marjai expressed the view that conditions are present for the formation of joint ventures which represent a higher level of integration. There are opportunities and demand to set up joint companies in such spheres as microelectronics, medical instrument making and packaging.

The development of Hungarian-Soviet economic, technical and scientific cooperation in keeping with present and future needs has made it imperative to streamline the system of cooperation in a comprehensive manner, as confirmed by the agreements reached at the meetings of party and government leaders, said Jozsef Marjai.

Rally Held 24 Nov

LD242106 Budapest MTI in English 1934 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 24 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-Soviet friendship rally was held in Szekesfehervar Monday. Analysing the experiences of the 8th National Conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS), Antal Apro stressed that the participants of the conference confirmed that the Hungarian-Soviet friendship is firm and indissoluble, the basis for its resolute advance are a Marxist-Leninist principle, a shared interest of the two peoples and the identity of their long-term targets. They also share a resolution that both peoples should contribute to strengthening peace.

Drafting the targets of HSFS Antal Apro stated that the society carries out work in a wide range of fields for cooperation with Soviet enterprises and experts who assist in accelerating technical development. The HSFS, a political movement too with nearly 1,900 member groups and special means, is contributing to better knowing the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Soviet science, culture and the socio-economic processes which take place in that friendly socialist country.

In conclusion Antal Apro stated: The Hungarian people are convinced that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is the resolute international guarantee of Hungary's independence and socialist construction work -- it has always been and so will be.

Talking about the increasingly strengthening Soviet-Hungarian friendship and a fruitfully developing cooperation between the brotherly countries, Ivan Grunanski, chairman of the Ukrainian section of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society (SHFS), stated that they have been and are going to be based on the militant alliance of the CPSU and the HSWP and a continuous contact of their leaders. The two peoples are jointly working on solving the enormous tasks of the socialist construction work. That is what helps improve the strength of the socialist community. On the achievements of the successful cooperation of the Soviet Union and Hungary he stated that more than 300 cooperation and specialization agreements, including the development and joint delivery of microelectronic equipment, robots and manipulators, provide the guarantee of the continuous growth and improvement of economic relations. On the dynamically developing cultural relations he stated that cultural weeks in each country are the festive events of the friendship of the two peoples.

On the SHSF's activity Ivan Grunanski stated that it carries out an active work on strengthening and developing Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation and successfully contributes to spreading information on life of the fraternal country and the results of socialist construction work in both countries.

PZPR DELEGATION BEGINS WORKING VISIT 24 NOV

LD241134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Budapest]

[Text] [Announcer] A party delegation led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission, is beginning a working visit in Hungary.

[Samitowski] Talks have been announced in Budapest today between representatives of the highest party control groups of Poland and Hungary. Our delegation's visit provides an opportunity to exchange experiences not only on intraparty activity but also on the functioning of social control systems as a whole. In Hungary, as in Poland, the party attaches great significance to the observance of the principles of law and ethical norms. Their violation must not only be condemned but must also be made impossible for everyone by an effective system of control, without regard for their position in the social hierarchy.

In Hungary the Polish delegation will acquaint itself with the activities at all levels of social and party control organs.

MAROTHY SPEAKS AT MUENNICH MONUMENT 14 NOV

AU200907 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Nov 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Wreath-Laying, Unveiling of Statute -- Laszlo Marothy Gave a Speech"]

[Text] On the occassion of the 100th anniversary of the Ferenc Muennich's birth, a wreath-laying ceremony was held on 14 November in the Imre Mezo Street Cemetery's Pantheon of the Workers Movement at the memorial tablet of Ferenc Muennich, the outstanding figure of the Hungarian and international workers movement.

Wreaths were laid as follows: on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo, and Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee; on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Lajos Czinege and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premiers; on behalf of the Ministry of Interior by Interior Minister Janos Kamara and Gyrogy Kovacs, first party secretary of the ministry; on behalf of the Ministry of Defense by Col. Gen. Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense and Maj. Gen. Bela Gyorgyi, first MSZMP secretary of the People's Army Committee; on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Istvan Varga, first party secretary of the ministry. Wreaths were also laid by the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters, antifascists, and by the representatives of the Budapest Municipal Council and the Fifth Budapest District Council. Flowers of commemoration were also brought by members of Ferenc Muennich's family, his battle comrades, friends, and representatives of institutions bearing his name.

The commemoration ceremony continued at Nephadsereg Square in the fifth district, where Ferenc Muennich's statue was unveiled, a work of sculptor Istvan Kiss. Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a dedication speech.

Laszlo Marothy began his speech as follows: "On the 100th anniversary of Ferenc Muennich's birth, our party and our government are setting up a monument to a great figure of our century to let us preserve his memory forever, but even more so, to make of him a lesson and example for those who seek to know what a Communist is like who lives his life to its full, and what makes someone become a socilist revolutionary." Then he continued as follows:

"The age in which Comrade Ferenc Munnich lived was marked by clashes between worlds, world systems, and social classes, and he was present in all the decisive battles, fighting in the front line of fighters for freedom, for socialism. After 25 years of forced absence, he stepped onto the soil of his homeland together with the liberators. He served the consolidation of public order and the acceleration of renewal, first as lord lieutenant and later as chief of police in Budapest. While on diplomatic missions, he made good use of his knowledge and the experience gathered in his tribulations. During the period of personality cult, he did not directly experience disadvantages due to being in the foreign service, but he was troubled by the news coming from home. He had dutifully carried out the commands of the party and the government, but he disagreed with the distortions of the political line. Life prepared a tragic scene for him to express his views: At the burial of Laszlo Rajk, his comrade in Spain, he turned against all those who had caused immeasurable losses not only to the party, but to the entire international workers movement.

"The counterrevolution that broke out in October 1956 embroiled in danger our socialist system that was under construction. Although Comrade Muennich was already 70 at that time, he -- the wise politician and untiring revolutionary true to his principles -- managed to find the right path unknown to many. In the fatal moment on 1 November 1956, he participated in organizing the new revolutionary center and forming the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government. Comrades Janos Kadar, Ferenc Muennich, Antal Apro, and Istvan Kossa turned to the workers of Hungary in a letter, in which they declared as follows: "We decided to use all our strength to fight against the danger of reactionaryism and fascism, and their gangs murdering the people." This letter was written in the unwavering moral language of honesty and trustworthiness, using words that always find their way to the hearts of people longing for work and creativity.

"As first deputy president of the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government, Comrade Muennich took over the command of the Armed Forces and helped to create order. He had an eminent role in organizing the MSZMP, in combating ideological chaos, and also in restoring the Leninist political line of the party.

"His political acumen was accompanied by deep humanitarianism and unerring insight into character. At the summit of his carrer when he was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1958, he said: "I not only have comradely ties with Comrade Kadar, but ties of personal appreciation and respect toward a person who spared no pains in rescuing us from the precipice caused by the counterrevolution...There is a firm unity in this party and government which has been unknown since liberation," said Laszlo Marothy. [quotation marks as published]

Marothy continued as follows: "He led the government for 3 years. He placed two enormous tasks before the Council of Ministers and, under his leadership, both were successful: the restoration of industry, and the establishment of firm foundations for socialist agriculture. At the age of 75, he tendered his resignation as premier, but surviving many younger people, he still accepted a responsible position as state minister. His death at the age of 81 was an irreplaceable loss, not only to the Hungarian workers movement and to the Hungarian nation. His honorable and rugged life was once commemorated by Janos Kadar with the following words: "Comrade Muennich had to face many difficult situations in his life, but perhaps the most difficult time in his life he faced with us together in the fall and winter of 1956, when everything for which he and others were struggling was in danger. When it became clear that actions were necessary, Comrade Muennich was among the first to act and in a very difficult situation testified that he would never change; his life belonged to the ideal by which he swore so long ago..."

"The life of Comrade Ferenc Muennich is a signpost for us," said Laszlo Marothy. "It is also a result of his work that there is peace in our country. The struggle of ideas, however, will continue. We must prove the superiority of our social system in the economy by rationally organizing the work of society, by our economic results, and by our lifestyle. There is no doubt we still have a lot to do.

"The new tasks of building our country demand from all of us that we do something better, that we surpass ourselves. With our work today we are not only serving the prosperity of our nation. Whether we like it or not, people measure socialism's ability in renewal by our own efforts and success," said Laszlo Marothy.

After the dedication speech, the people present at the ceremony placed wreaths on the plinth of the monument.

SITUATION IN SUPPLIER INDUSTRY REVIEWED

AU201134 [Editorial report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 13, 14, and 15 November carries a series of articles of about 1,300 words each signed 'Eller', dealing with the situation of the supplier industry in Hungary, its product structure, its ability to replace imported products, development tasks, difficulties, and prospects.

The first article in the series, on page 5, headlined: "At the Fragile Bottom of the Hungarian Funnel Central Committee -- State Action Program", begins by acknowledging that "the problems facing the supplier industry are virtually nonexistent in the developed industrial countries" because of the various sources of supply industry has at its disposal. The author analyzes the situation in Hungary and comes to the conclusion thta "a certain proportion of imports of basic materials and spare parts could be substituted by domestic production" if small-scale and also large-scale enterprises specialized more in supplier industry activities. Statistics are cited to show the extent of the increase the supplier industry must achieve in order to cover a reasonable increase in the machine industry, for example. Mentioning the various MSZMP Central Committee decisions and the Economic Committee decisions concerning the need to develop the supplier industry, the author says that "13 to 14 billion forints were allocated for the development of the supplier industry in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan" but the decrease in investments "slowed the initial progress down."

The second article, on page 7, headlined: "Office of Both 'There Is' and 'There Is Not'" -- Coordinating With An Interest in Profit? -- They Also Are Aware of It in the FRG" deals primarily with the setting up of information offices concerning the activity and production of the supplier industry enterprises. Thus, the Supplier Industry Information Organization Office, for example, set up in 1982, was meant to "help substitute domestically produced basic materials and spare parts for imports" by collecting information on what is needed on the market and who is producing these goods. Eller then describes the activity of such offices and gives examples of how the actual supply of information works. Eller blames lack of coordination for the fact that "all the foreign trade enterprises import tools and, therefore, there is no one who could say how much we actually import and from where" and the fact that many enterprises do not find it profitable enough to specialize in supplier industry production.

The third and last article in the series, on page 5, headlined: "Three From the 'Suppliers' -- Connected to Government Programs -- Domestic Interests," says that "every second enterprise in Hungary manufactures supplier industry products for internal consumption" and there are very few enterprises that regard this as their main activity. Eller then proceeds by presenting three enterprises involved in such activities, the Industrial Equipment and Machine Factory in Budaors, Mofem in Mosonmagyarovar, and Armafiltin Budapest, their production structure, their activities, and their performances. Details of the product structure of each enterprise is then supplied by their managers in turn and in the form of an interview with Eller. The managers blame the inconsistency in supplies of basic materials and spare parts for production problems and delays in structural reorganization, and praise the coordination offices' activity in supplying information concerning the products manufactured by various enterprises of the supplier industry.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT TOKYO RECEPTION

AU241848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 86 p 7

[Speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the 19 November Tokyo reception given in his honor by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari]

[Text] Minister, I am pleased to thank you for your warm words addressed to the Polish people, to me, and to my entourage. I am sincerely pleased with my visit in your beautiful country and to have had fruitful exchanges of views. We will also meet other leading representatives of Japan's political and economic life and will be able to study the Japanese people's imposing achievements in culture and modern technology.

We will have the honor of being received by His Imperial Majesty, about whose wide-ranging interests and knowledge about Polish history and culture we have heard so much.

Thanks to our September meeting in New York and to an earlier Polish visit by Minister Shintaro Abe, we have been able to resume our dialogue along well-established lines.

Japan was and is a country with which Poland wants to develop friendly relations and to expand cooperation based on mutual respect and benefits.

We are living in very complicated and difficult times. Despite long efforts of many governments of people of good will all over the world, newer and newer weapons systems continue to be developed. They threaten the annihilation of mankind. In addition, the transfer of the arms race into space is still a possibility.

It was with hope that we looked forward to the meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The failure of this meeting disappointed us greatly because the opportunities to begin the process of freeing the world from the danger of nuclear war were probably more feasible in Reykjavik than ever before.

The Polish people, who suffered the greatest losses during World War II in relation to their demographic and material potential, support all initiatives and dialogues aimed at eliminating tension in international relations and at protecting the world against nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that our position is fully understood and backed by the people who have experienced Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The stand of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, including Poland, on eliminating nuclear weapons and reducing armaments is known to everyone. We continue to be ready for dialogue and talks about effectively halting the arms race.

Focusing its attention on European affairs, Poland seeks to strengthen the CSCE process and its development. We are convinced that honest cooperation among all countries regardless of their systems and political alliances will be able to halt the arms race and ensure peace and conditions for the world's comprehensive and beneficial cooperation.

We are certain that Japan, which occupies a worthy place among the most developed and influential countries in the world, also has an important role to play in this regard.

The Polish people feel sincere friendship for the Japanese people and are most keenly interested in all features of Japan's economic, cultural, and scientific presence in Poland.

The time to return to extensive Polish-Japanese cooperation, especially economic cooperation, has now arrived.

It is our wish that the present opportunities be correctly used. We hope that our visit and its meetings and talks will help remove various obstacles and restrictions, especially fiscal ones.

Despite many difficulties, some of which are rooted in external circumstances, the Polish economy continues to improve. In 1990 we plan to achieve complete economic balance, which will enable us to keep abreast of the accelerated progress of the present world. The implementation of our plans will create solid foundations for comprehensive and long-term Polish-Japanese cooperation.

We also wish the Polish-Japanese dialogue, which was initiated as far back as the sixties, to continue to develop for the benefit of our two peoples and to stimulate the cooperation between our countries, which is so important for the cause of peace.

In conclusion, I wish once again to express my conviction that my visit, meetings, and talks will help develop the cooperation and strengthen the traditional friendship between the Polish and Japanese peoples.

Visit Summarized

LD231914 Warsaw PAP in English 1814 GMT 23 Nov 86

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski paid an official visit to Japan November 19-23 following an invitation from Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Orzechowski was received by Emperor of Japan Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He also met with head of the ministry of transport Skoji Kakizawa and with the board of the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Orzechowski also held talks with leaders of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations in the Osaka and Kansai region (Kankeirenu), and received President of the Daihatsu concerned Tomonaru Eguchi.

During the official talks at the Foreign Ministry, both forign ministers made an extensive review of the Polish-Japanese relations in all fields, exchanged information about the current political and economic situation in both countries, and discussed the key issues of the world today.

At the meetings and during the talks, the sides expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of cooperation in many fields declaring themselves on the side of its further expansion and continuation of the Polish-Japanese political dialogue at all levels.

The two ministers paid special attention to the present state and prospects for economic collaboration and commodity exchange, and they pointed to the necessity and potentials for its further intensification also in the sphere of industrial coproduction and cooperation on third markets. In this context, the Polish side emphasized the need for a full normalization of the financial-crediting relations between both countries. The ministers also discussed the possibilities to expand mutual scientific, technological, and cultural contacts.

The exchange of views on international issues focused on the most important global problems like peace and disarmament. They pointed to the indispensability of vast actions by all states for the cause of halting the arms race and for disarmament and, by this, for saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear conflict and securing peaceful conditions of development to the nations. They stressed that improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations has a fundamental significance for the solution of these problems. Against this background, they noted the meeting of Soviet and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik and the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks in Vienna.

The ministers devoted much attention to regional issues, among them to the European developments in the light of the ongoing CSCE Vienna meeting and to those in the Asia and Pacific region, taking into consideration the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other states of the region.

All talks and meetings proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual esteem, understanding, and friendship. Both sides have concluded that the relations between Poland and Japan should be elevated to the highest level.

On behalf of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, Minister Orzechowski invited Yasuhiro Nakasone and -- on his own behalf -- Tadashi Kuranari to pay official visits to Poland. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

PROTOCOL ON SFRY TRADE SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD230352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, November 22 (TANJUG) -- A protocol on the commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Poland for next year, signed in Warsaw today, envisages a 900-million-dollar exchange for 1987, or a 12-percent increase over the anticipated trade value for this year.

Yugoslavia is to export 210 million dollars worth of machinery and equipment to Poland next year, with buses, construction machinery, furniture, corn, and consumer goods heading the list.

Poland, for its part, is to deliver to Yugoslavia various machinery and equipment, primarily mining, construction and agricultural machinery, sulfur, coking coal, iron and steel and chemical products, and consumer goods.

The trade protocol was signed by assistant Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Metodi Smilenski and undersecretary in the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry Helmut Floeth.

EEC COMMISSION CONSIDERS DEBT REFINANCING

LD241941 Warsaw PAP in English 1829 GMT 24 Nov 86

(By PAP correspondent Jerzy Rasala)

[Text] West Berlin, Nov. 24 -- The Commission for Economic Relations with Abroad of the West European Parliament has stated that a study should be made whether sums which Poland repays to its creditors in virtue of interest and capital instalments could not stay in Poland as a development fund.

The commission, which held its meeting in West Berlin and devoted its debates to EEC relations with CMEA and to improvement of East-West economic relations, stated in a press communique issued at the end of the meeting, that from a fund created from the repayments of interest and capital instalments it would be possible to finance a development project in Poland till Poland's economy would be capable of servicing and repaying its hard currency debt.

A recommendation to analyse the possibility of setting up such a fund was included in a draft resolution dealing with economic relations with abroad prepared by the commission which will put this document under discussion of the West European Parliament.

TU SPOKESMAN VIEWS UPCOMING OPZZ ASSEMBLY

LD241240 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 24 Nov 86

["1,480 Delegates To Attend OPZZ Assembly -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24 -- A total of 1,480 delegates from all the structures of Poland's labour movement will take part in the second assembly of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ), due to start in Warsaw on Nov. 26, OPZZ spokesman told a news conference here today.

The alliance's press spokesman Franciszek Ciemny said the assembly would be attended also by 53 foreign delegations, including nine from the West.

He underlined that the event was planned as no gala, but would be a hard working meeting of representatives of the working people of Poland, a working meeting of the country's largest social organization which groups nearly seven million members.

There is every indication that the delegates might transform in a resolution the assembly into the congress of the renascent trade unions in Poland, Ciemny said, adding that the debate would be held in plenary sessions and in 12 task groups that will sit in 12 different factories in Warsaw so that every delegate willing could address the event.

The assembly will discuss organizational matters, adopt basic documents, vote on acceptance of account of OPZZ present leadership, hear the programmatic report, elect new OPZZ authorities and discuss the major issues of the labour movement in Poland.

A peace rally at the "Ursus" tractor factory is also planned, to be attended by the foreign delegations, which will issue a peace plea on behalf of the unions.

Asked if OPZZ would demand implementation of the postulate connected with union pluralism, put forward in the 1980 worker-government agreement of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, an OPZZ deputy head Romuald Sosnowski said that in the political context OPZZ understood union pluralism as division.

The year 1980 and 1981 showed how split people were in their homes and work establishments. Today we say that all those who want to contribute to improved living conditions should unite, whatever their political beliefs. This is why as representatives of trade unions we favour the present shape of the movement, he said.

Sosnowski stressed that Poland felt no need of union authorities, but needed instead a central representation that would speak for the working people's interests in daily contact with the authorities.

Most of the nationwide organizations are federations, i.e. free associations of factory organizations. They are not union authorities. OPZZ is nothing but a confederation of the nationwide union federations and cannot make decisions that would bind all the labour structures -- this depends on the basic subject of the labour movement, the factory organization.

Asked about party affiliations of the delegates to the second assembly, Franciszek Ciemny said OPZZ had from the start adopted the principle of not asking its members where they came from and with what cards.

We do not need this. All who want to work for the working people are welcome, he said.

Asked if this rule applied also to the leaders of the former "Solidarnosc", Ciemny replied in the affirmative, but noted that individual admissions were handled by factory trade union organizations.

Asked to comment on recent admission of the "Solidarnosc" into the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), both recognized by the International Labour Organization (ILO), head of the OPZZ International Commission Jerzy Uzieblo said the applications for membership filed by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee were timed to take place ahead of the OPZZ Assembly, to give an impression that not all Polish Unionists would be represented, if the assembly transformed into a congress.

A departure was made for an actually unknown number of people who were admitted into two organizations straight away to please people who represent underground structures, he said.

Uzieblo added that the fact was also related to the Polish unions' wish to return into the ILO, and said ILO recognition of the Polish unions, which OPZZ hoped would take place soon, would take away any reason for the so-called underground structures to be present in the hall.

Delegations Arrive

LD242301 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24 -- First foreign trade union delegations for the Second OPZZ Assembly began to arrive here, among them a three-person delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by member of the Presidium and of the federation's Secretariat Wang Shenxiang.

The delegation of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) is headed by its general Secretary John Gwanipupu Ya-Ott. Trade union delegations from Ethiopia, Lebanon and Congo have also arrived.

More than 50 foreign trade union organizations, representing about 200 million trade unionists from around the world, are scheduled to participate in the OPZZ assembly.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER ATTEND SEJM OPENING SESSION

LD241213 Warsaw PAP in English 1046 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24 -- The Sejm (parliament) began its session today with the agenda of the two-day debates including:

-- The first reading of draft budget laws for 1987 and draft resolutions for next year on the state's balance of payments, the population's incomes and spending, the provisions of the money-credit policy, and the fund for servicing the foreign debt, among other documents,

-- A report by Sejm committees on the government draft law on amendments to the labour code,

-- The first reading of the government draft law on amending the tenement law,

-- A report of Sejm committees about the government draft law on the organization and financing of social security,

-- Complementary elections to the constitutional tribunal,

-- Question time.

Present are Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. The debates were opened by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

Groups Meet on Agenda

LD241633 Warsaw PAP in English 1455 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24 -- Before the Sejm debate today the parliamentary floor groups discussed certain issues connected with the agenda.

Premier Zbigniew Messner asked the PUWP floor to support the government's request for Sejm committees to review one of their changes to the draft law on organization and financing social security. According to the changes, the Social Security Board (ZUS) should be subordinated directly to the prime minister instead of the minister of labour, wages and social affairs as was the case so far.

Presenting arguments against such a solution, the premier said this would be incompatible with the general policy of a certain cummulation of central structures.

Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych brought the same issue before the respective floor groups of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party.

The PUWP parliamentary floor group heard a report on the work on the draft budget law. On behalf of the government it was emphasized that it strove to achieve budget balance, for the first time since 1981. It will not be an easy task, they said.

The debate was chaired by Tadeusz Porebski.

The UPP parliamentary floor group discussed conclusions which ensue from the evaluation of the group's work, which was made recently by the UPP CC Presidium. During the debates, chaired by Tadeusz Szelachowski, members of the floor group adopted the time-table of their work.

During the meeting of the Democratic Party parliamentary floor group, problems linked with the draft budget law prompted many questions addressed to government representatives.

Deputies were interested, among others, in the sum of subsidies and stressed that programme of limiting the subsidies was excessively stretched in time. Subsidies are a form of taking away from well functioning enterprises and giving to those whose performance is poor, it was recalled.

In this light, deputies critically referred to the process of placing hard coal mines under the protection of the state budget, stating that this is not an appropriate form of defending the economy.

Debates Bill on Labor

LD242113 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24 -- A report on the government bill amending part of the labour code dealing with collective labour contracts was presented by Deputy Wiktor Pawlak (PUWP) on behalf of the SEJM Committee for Social Policy, Health and Physical Culture and the Legislative Works Committee.

The bill upholds the branch-based system of collective contracts, but maintains full respect for the rule of company self-financing and the companies' right to independent, effects-stimulating wage policies in the form of factory payroll systems.

The bill has been backed by legislators representing the PUWP, the Democratic Party and the United Peasants Party floor groups.

Deputy Pawel Szymanski (PUWP) said it was not without some satisfaction and relief that the trade unions welcomed the end of nearly two years of difficult talks with the government over the collective contracts bill and the final formulation of its shape which is now discussed at a plenary meeting of the Sejm.

Next the Sejm voted into law the amendments to the labour code in its part concerning the collective labour contracts -- with 2 abstentions. At 6:45 p.m. the meeting ended.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT ISSUED FOR OCTOBER

AU211348 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "The Main Statistical Office on the Economy: Varied Results"]

[Text] This October, the value of output by the state economy and construction and refurbishing enterprises in terms of fixed prices was higher than in October 1985. The pig population was higher, but the cow population lower. Livestock procurement was higher. Exports in terms of fixed prices were higher, but imports lower. More apartments were completed than last year. The population's incomes continued to grow at a high rate, at the same time as which spending remained at a lower level. There were no major changes in market supplies compared with previous months.

The value of sold production by state industry in October, in terms of fixed prices, was 3 percent higher than in October 1985. In the extracting industry, sold production was 1.7 percent lower, but in the processing industry it was 2.3 percent higher.

Between January and October this year, sold production by industry in general was 4.5 percent higher than during the same period last year. Sold production by the extracting industry was 0.8 percent higher and of the processing industry 4.8 percent higher.

Some 83.5 percent of the 1986 Central Annual Plan's tasks concerning output were fulfilled by the end of October.

Productivity in the state industry, expressed as the value of sold production in terms of fixed prices per employee, was 1.9 percent higher than in October 1985, and during the period January-October it was 4.3 percent higher than during the same period last year.

According to quarterly records, the cattle population at the end of September 1986 was 10.8 million, 1.7 percent less than last year due to the fall in the number of cows. The pig population was 20.6 million, 4.3 percent more than last year.

Livestock procurement between January and October amounted to 18,833,000 metric tons, 13.7 percent more than last year. Beef procurement was 1.6 percent higher, pork procurement 23.1 percent higher, and poultry procurement 16.6 percent higher.

Milk procurement between January and October was 5.6 percent less than during the same period last year.

Investment outlay in the stae economy between January and October in terms of current prices amounted to Z1403 billion, of which Z880 billion was spent on construction and refurbishing work and Z444.6 billion on machinery and equipment. In terms of fixed prices, investment outlay during this period was 3.1 percent higher than last year. Outlay on construction and refurbishing was 1.1 percent higher and on machinery and equipment 6.4 percent higher.

Between January and September, 15,700 investment tasks worth a total of Z696 billion were commenced. State enterprises commenced 12,100 tasks worth a total of Z459 billion.

Some 81.1 percent of the total contracts in this sphere concluded in 1986 were completed by the end of October. These contracts involved 36.6 percent of the tasks for the entire year.

Basic production by state building and refurbishing enterprises in terms of fixed prices in October 1986 was 1.6 percent higher than in October 1985. Between January and October, it continued at the same level as during the same period last year.

In October, state building enterprises completed 9,000 apartments, 23.7 percent more than last year. Between January and October, a total of 82,600 apartments were completed; 3,000 or 3.6 percent less than during the same period last year. Some 60.4 percent of the 1986 Central Annual Plan's construction tasks were completed by the end of October, compared with 64.5 percent last year.

Between January and October, state transportation enterprises transported 954.9 million metric tons of freight, 2.5 percent more than last year. During this period, rail shipments were 2.8 percent and road shipments 2.9 percent higher than last year, but shipments by sea were 10.3 percent lower.

In October, exports in terms of fixed prices were 7.4 percent higher than last year,a and imports were 3.9 percent lower. During the period January-October, exports were 3.1 percent higher than during the same period last year, and imports were 5 percent higher, also in terms of fixed prices. Exports to the first area of payments were 9.4 percent higher, and imports from this area 6.6 percent higher than last year. Exports to the second area of payments were 2.7 percent lower, and imports from this area 3.2 percent lower.

At the end of October, there was a trade surplus with the first area of payments amounting to R594 million, and a trade deficit with the second area of payments amounting to $737 million.

At the end of October, 76.3 percent of the exports and 82 percent of the imports called for in the 1986 Central Annual Plan had been achieved.

During the period January-October, state enterprises (excluding agricultural ones) achieved a turnover of Z2150.3 billion, which was 19.8 percent more than during the same period last year. These figures were achieved by selling 22.8 percent more than last year, accompanied by a 23.4 percent rise in costs.

Financial burdens on enterprises brought on by the distribution of profits amounted to Z1368.8 billion, 18.2 percent more than during the same time last year. Profit tax amounted to Z1118.3 billion, 19.1 percent more than last year.

Budget subsidies for the manufacture of goods and provision of services between January and October amounted to Z1256.6 billion, 33.7 percent more than last year.

After some financial deductions and subsidies, state enterprises at the end of October held Z2038.1 billion, 29.3 percent more than last year.

After paying tax amounting to Z1091.8 billion, 28.4 percent more than last year, enterprises were left with a net profit of Z946.3 billion, 30.4 percent more than last year.

Average employment in the five basic sectors of the state economy during the period January-October was 7,630,500; 19,700 or 0.3 percent more than last year.

Average monthly wages in the state economy between January and October, covering normal working hours and overtime and including bonuses, were about 19.5 percent higher than in 1985.

The average pension (excluding farmers' pensions) during the period January-October was 24.4 percent higher than last year.

Between January and October, the population's incomes amounted to Z6194.2 billion, and its expenditures Z5698.8 billion. Incomes were 19 percent higher than last year, and expenditures 22 percent higher. People's liquid assets in October amounted to Z495.9 billion; 22.9 percent more than in October 1985.

Between January and October, the living costs of state employees and peasant families rose by about 16 percent compared with last year. Those of pensioner families rose by about 17 percent.

Between January and October, retail sales of goods amounted to Z4795.7 billion; 22.5 percent more than last year.

At the end of October, shops held in stock a total value of Z1024.2 billion worth of goods in terms of retail prices, 27.2 percent more than last year.

BRIEFS

NEW CANADIAN, SPANISH AMBASSADORS -- Warsaw, Nov. 21 -- Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister Henryk Jaroszek received here today newly nominated ambassador of Canada Erich Bergbusch, who paid a preliminary visit before starting his diplomatic mission to Poland. Later in the day, Vice-Minister Jaroszek received new Ambassador of Spain Fernando Olivie who also paid a preliminary visit before assuming the mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 21 Nov 86 LD]

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION -- Warsaw, Nov. 21: President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski met with a delegation of the Japanese Mitsui concern led by Jun Nakamura here today. Participants in the meeting analysed relations between Polish and Japanese enterprises and pointed to the opportunities of expanding Japanese exports to Poland, assuming that financial and credit relations are normalized. The sides stressed that following Minister Orzechowski's talks with representatives of business circles of Japan, chances for such normalization increased. The Polish and Japanese economic officials also discussed matters related to the organization of a joint plenary session of the Poland-Japan and Japan-Poland economic committees. The session will be held in Warsaw, next May. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 21 Nov 86 LD]

DASCALESCU MEETS USSR JUSTICE MINISTER

AU241446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1300 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/11/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on November 24 B.V. Kravtsov, minister of justice of the Soviet Union, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, they stressed the good Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration which record continued development, in the spirit of the summit talks and understandings. Emphasis was also placed on the possibilities at hand for the expansion and deepening of the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

KAPITONOV-LED USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE

AU242026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/11/1986 -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by I.V. Kapitonov, deputy to the Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, arrived in Bucharest on Monday, November 24, for a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan met the members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations of frendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, on the remarkable importance the summit meetings and top-level understandings have for the continuous expansion and deepening of the manysided links, in the interests of the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace. The joint wish was expressed to work to enhance the role of the two countries' parliaments and parliamentarians in the strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, to boost their contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

OFFICIAL 'COMMUNIQUE' ON REFERENDUM RESULT

AU241534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1517 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/11/1986 -- The Central Referendum Commission which, by virtue of article 8 of the State Council Decree no 360/1986, verified the minutes on the results of the referendum of November 23, 1986 of the county and Bucharest municipality commissions, noted the following:

1. The ballot lists included 16,073,845 citizens with the right to vote, of which 16,073,621, that is 99.99 per cent, participated in the referendum.

2. The lists for youth 14 to 18 years of age included 1,577,357 youth, 1,577,353 of them, virtually 100 percent, expressed their opinion within the referendum.

As many as 16,073,621 citizens, that is 100 per cent of the total number of citizens with the right to vote who participated in the referendum, and 1,577,353 youth 14 to 18 years of age, that is 100 per cent of the total number of youth who were consulted within the referendum, voted for a five-per cent cut in Romania's arms, troops and military spending.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT MASS PEACE RALLY 21 NOV

AU211828 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1705 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally on peace and disarmament on 21 November in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, dear citizens of Socialist Romania:

To begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in this large mass rally devoted to disarmament and peace, and all our people warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes for new success in the work and struggle to implement the party policy of raising our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization and further strengthening the country's material and intellectual might and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

On 23 November our people will decide through their vote -- in a referendum on a most important issue -- on a 5 percent reduction, as of this year, of armaments, troops, and military expenditures in Romania. Romania's decision to unilaterally reduce armaments, troops, and military expenditures strongly shows our entire nation's unflinching determination to engage with all its might and actively participate in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and a better and more just world on our planet, without arms and weapons, a world of understanding and peaceful cooperation among all nations. [cheers, chants]

The organization of this referendum and the introduction in the country's constitution of this form of consulting the people on most important issues represent a new and strong expression of the profound democratism of our system and of the revolutionary workers democracy, which ensures all the people's direct participation in running all society's sectors of activity and in fashioning their own free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

All our fatherland's citizens who have the right to vote will participate in the referendum, thus having a say on our policy of disarmament and peace. In view of the important role of the youth in our society, we decided that young people between 14-18 years of age should also be consulted and have their say. Thus, this referendum acquires a new dimension, as the broadest consultation of the people -- a unique event in the history of mankind, one could say -- through the broad participation of all those who have to decide on and live in tomorrow's Romania. [cheers, chants]

The 23 November referendum is yet more proof of the fact that everything we have achieved in Romania was done together with and for the people and that the entire nation is directly participating in the adoption of all major decisions and resolutions and has trust in its bright future and in our Communist Party, the leading political force in the society, which ensures the continuous progress and flourishing of the fatherland and its elevation to higher peaks of socialist and communist civilization. [cheers, chants]

Through the voice of its representatives at the great forums of our revolutionary workers democracy held this year -- the Trade Union Congress, the Working People's Congress, the Congress of Agriculture, and the recent session of the Grand National Assembly and the plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Education -- the Romanian nation strongly reiterated its desire for peace and disarmament and, in this respect, it ardently called on all nations and countries in the world and on parliaments, politicians, and scientists everywhere to pool our efforts and jointly contribute to defending peace and life on our planet. Proceeding from our responsibility toward our own people and toward the cause of overall peace, the Third Working People's Congress, the broadest democratic forum of the country, proposed a unilateral transition as of this year to a 5 percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures; this proposal was enthusiastically received by our entire nation. [cheers, chants]

I am firmly convinced that all our people -- who resolutely expressed their full endorsement for this proposal during impressive mass rallies held over the last few days in enterprises, institutions, villages, and all the country's counties -- will unanimously say a resolute yes, during the forthcoming referendum, to the reduction of armaments, troops, and military expenditures. This will be a resolute yes for disarmament and peace, as an expression of our unswerving determination to live in understanding and peaceful cooperation with all nations and to work and struggle to expediently implement Romania's socioeconomic development programs and to further increase material and cultural living standards. Through their vote at the referendum our people will show that they are aware of the fact that our great plans for the country's development -- this also applies to the plans for progress of all other nations -- cannot be successfully implemented unless conditions of peace and cooperation and a climate of full understanding and security prevail in the world. [Cheers, chants]

Let us ensure that the 23 November referendum strongly asserts the Romanian people's will to live in peace and cooperation with all nations in the world, to unflinchingly build socialism and communism in our fatherland, and to fully contribute to building a better and more just world on our planet, a world without weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, all our people are going to the referendum with important achievements in the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and with the firm determination to strengthen their desire for peace and disarmament through new and noteworthy deeds by optimally fulfilling this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan. On the basis of results achieved so far in the overall national economy we can assess that we will end this year with a more than 7 percent increase in industrial production compared with 1985 and with an 8-9 percent increase in the national income. Important achievements have been registered also in the area of increasing labor productivity, of reducing material expenditures, of raising the technical and qualitative level of products, and of increasing economic efficiency. Important progress has also been achieved in the development of science, education, and in perfecting, organizing, and modernizing the production process on the basis of the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. We have all the necessary conditions to conclude this year with positive results in all sectors of activity. However, it is necessary that in the 5 weeks until the end of the year we see to it that maximum results are achieved in each area and that all targets confronting us are implemented. In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, we propose to achieve a new quality of life and work for all our people. On the basis of the application of the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general, we will continue to ensure a higher growth rate in our homeland and an improved material and cultural standard of living for all working people -- the supreme goal of our party's and state's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

To implement the 13th RCP Congress targets, we must act with all our strength to fulfill the program regarding the intensive development and modernization of the overall national economy, an increase in labor productivity, the improvement in the technical and qualitative level of products, and regarding reducing material, fuel, and energy consumption and an increase in the efficiency of all activities. We have everything that is needed to ensure the implementation of the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress regarding Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of development -- the stage of a medium-developed country -- and we have everything needed to create the necessary conditions for proceeding to the implementation of the communist principles of work and life. [applause]

It is necessary for us to work with a great sense of communist responsibility and in a revolutionary spirit to commendably fulfill all plans and programs aimed at our socioeconomic development in order to optimally implement the decisions adopted by the party and by our socialist state aimed at the many-sided progress of our country and at thus improving the general standard of living and the level of civilization of our people.

We must focus our attention on the fulfillment of our plan, on making up for all lags so that by the end of the current year we will have achieved the best of results in all areas. We must continue to act with great exactingness to most effectively utilize our production capacities, to increase the responsibility of all working people for the rational utilization of raw and other materials, of energy and fuels and for increasing product quality which must always constitute a priority goal and task of the activity of all cadres in the economy and of all workers collectives.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the optimal fulfillment of the export plan and of exports in general. We must intensify our foreign trade activity and Romania's participation in the world exchange of assets, and we must expand cooperation and collaboration with the other states so that we will thus ensure the optimal utilization of the raw and other material resources and the work and intelligence of all our people.

The achievements we have attained in the new agrarian revolution and the fact that a number of counties and numerous agrarian cooperative and state units have been able to yield large agricultural outputs -- this year we have achieved a total grain yield that exceeds 28 million metric tons and that is the largest yield in our country's history demonstrates the great resources and possibilities in our socialist agriculture to yield larger and larger crops, including large livestock outputs which will ensure increasingly better conditions for ensuring appropriate supplies for the working people and for all our people and for increasing the contribution of this important sector of national economy to the general development of our country.

All great achievements attained by our people in the years of socialist construction clearly demonstrate the correctness of the policy promoted by our communist party -- the leading political force of our society which is creatively applying the objective laws and the generally valid truths of socialism to the conditions and realities in our country. [applause]

These achievements are the fruit of the creative work performed with great enthusiasm by the workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, by all working people, irrespective of nationality, and by all our people who in complete unity and under party leadership are acting constantly to implement the bright program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

For all these wonderful achievements I would like to extend to all working people and all our people warmest congratulations; all of you I want to ask and to urge not to spare any efforts to conclude the first year of the eighth 5-year plan with the best of results and to achieve increasingly greater successes in all their activities aimed at progress and at our socialist homeland's prosperity. [cheers, chants]

At this mass rally once again I would like to express the conviction that all our people will demonstrate through their work and activity their unshakable desire to unswervingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, that they will demonstrate through their achievements that they are determined to strengthen the vote on the reduction of weapons and military expenditures through fresh achievements which will strengthen even more Socialist Romania's strength and will guarantee our nation a dignified place in the world. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complicated. This year the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, continued. New nuclear weapons have been deployed in Europe and nuclear testing has continued. All this and the new acts of force against some independent states, the preservation and even aggravation of certain conflicts in various parts of the world increase the danger of a new world war even more, which in the current circumstances would inevitably turn into a devastating nuclear catastrophe.

A new situation has emerged in the world as a result of the new weapons, especially of nuclear weapons which if used can destroy life itself on our planet. This requires a new approach to the way of solving world problems. The general conclusion has been reached that a nuclear war cannot be won by anyone, that in such a war there will be no victors, but that the whole world and life itself will be destroyed. The concept on the inevitability of war -- one can say -- should be replaced with a new concept: the impossibility of a new world war given the current conditions of weapons and nuclear weapons.

Hence the need for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for ensuring a lasting peace. Proceeding from this new reality, the necessary conclusions must be drawn regarding the settlement of disputes or differences between states solely by peaceful means of negotiations and talks.

International circumstances are such that there is nothing more important today than proceeding to tangible disarmament measures, to measures that will free mankind from the danger of a devastating nuclear war. It is necessary to do everything to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to achieve disarmament to ensure peace and the vital right of all nations and peoples to existence, to freedom, to life, and to peace. [applause]

It is more than ever necessary to take very determined action against the deployment of new missiles and new nuclear weapons in Europe and toward the withdrawal of those in place. We believe that the proposals formulated by the Soviet Union during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Iceland regarding a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons and the total elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe is a particularly important event in achieving the general goal of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

We fully support the proposals made by the Soviet Union and we believe that everything must be done to appropriately resolve all problems.

The conclusion of a general accord regarding the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe would be -- in our opinion -- of great importance for implementing the program for reducing nuclear weapons until their final elimination and for reducing conventional weapons in general. We favor the achievement of an effective international verification system regarding the fulfillment of commitments, understandings, and accords on achieving nuclear disarmament and disarmament in general.

At the same time, we believe that efforts must be intensified to reduce conventional and classical weapons in order to reduce them by at least 25 percent by 1990 and by 50 percent by the end of this century. Given the fact that Europe is the continent on which the largest amount of weapons, including nuclear weapons, are stockpiled, and on which are located the two military blocs which possess the major part of weapons in the world, it is necessary for the European countries to be much more active, to act and to cooperate more closely with each other in dealing with problems of disarmament and peace and halting the arms race and freeing the continent from any kind of nuclear weapons.

In the current balance of forces in the international arena, Europe represents the strongest force that can play a role of great importance in making the United States of America and the Soviet Union proceed to nuclear disarmament, and it can play a decisive role in reducing conventional weapons. Proceeding from this reality, all European countries must assume their responsibility toward their own peoples and toward all nations and act with great determination to achieve disarmament and peace. Future generations, history will not forgive those politicians and governments which will not completely fulfill their sacred duty in ensuring disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

We have great responsibility toward our nations and we should do our best to develop trust and security and bring about disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. In the current decisive stage for mankind's future development, we must proceed from mere words to actual facts and concrete actions to eliminate nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe and throughout the world. At this big mass rally occasioned by the 23 November referendum, I would like to say that Romania, in line with its policy of disarmament and peace, is prepared to proceed to integrally implement the program of conventional disarmament, considering this as the first stage of a radical reduction of conventional weapons by the year 2000. This is an expression of our entire nation's desire to make an active contribution to totally eliminating weapons from mankind's life and attaining a world of justice, understanding, and equal cooperation. [cheers, chants]

We welcome the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament, which has paved the way for the conclusion of certain mutually acceptable understandings. On the basis of this experience, which proved that, given the necessary political will, it is possible to reach appropriate agreements, we believe that all conditions exist for the current Vienna conference to reach increasingly better results and thus contribute to new steps for disarmament and for economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation in Europe. We advocate a speedy conclusion of the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops in central Europe.

Romania will continue to resolutely work to strengthen cooperation and trust in the Balkans and turn this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. Likewise, we support the creation of similar nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents. We firmly work to bring to a halt all military conflicts and resolve all contentious issues between states through peaceful negotiations alone.

In this respect, we speak out for a UN-sponsored international conference on a solution of the Middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] and Israel. In this respect, it would be very important to set up a preparatory committee, which should include both the PLO and Israel. We believe that a just and lasting peace in that part of the world should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and guarantees for the independence, sovereignty, and security of all states in that region. At the same time, we advocate an immediate end to the war between Iran and Iraq, which is causing huge human and material losses; we speak out for renunuciation of any military actions and a passage to a negotiated solution of problems, in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect.

We firmly condemn the racist policy and apartheid as well as the repressive measures of South African authorities against the majority population in that country, which have caused many actions victims. We demand that an end be put to South Africa's military actions against neighboring independent and sovereign countries. We support most resolutely the struggle waged by SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] for Namibia's independence.

We believe that one should intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. In this respect, a great significance would devolve on the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of both developing and developed countries, in order to attain general agreements and understandings designed to facilitate the faster progress of all countries, primarily the ones lagging behind, and ensure the harmonious development of all states and of the world economy.

We advocate the use of negotiations in all circumstances, as the only means for a just and lasting solution of contentious problems. Of course, there have always been certain circles and groups of peoples with vested interests, such as producers of armaments, who spoke out against negotiations and were afraid of peace. Even today there are still various political forces and people who are afraid of peace and negotiations; some of them, calling themselves ultrarevolutionaries, are speaking out against the policy of politically solving problems through negotiations in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect. Such people -- be they of leftist or rightist inclinations -- far from being correct are willy-nilly playing into the hands of revanchist, militaristic, and warlike circles and thus become supporters of a policy of force, international tension, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Life and historical events have proved and continue to demonstrate today that both left-wing and right-wing extremists belong to the same camp which is opposed to the interests of nations for freedom, independence, well-being, and peace. The RCP and the Romanian people have always supported and continue to actively support the national liberation struggle, which is a just and correct struggle of peoples wishing to live in freedom and independence. We have never confused the struggle for liberation and social progress with terrorism in various forms. Terrorism cannot be a weapon of the struggle for liberation and social progress. It has always hurt and continues to hurt the interest of the progressive forces and the struggle of peoples for independence and freedom.

We have always spoken out against and we are against any kind of terrorist actions. Indeed, we also condemn most firmly state terrorism and various actions against independent states. [applause]

To struggle for the independence and freedom of peoples and for people means to do one's best for disarmament, for the elimination of the policy of tension and war, and for solving all problems among states, no matter how difficult and complicated they may be, through the political means of negotiations alone. The national liberation struggle and the struggle for social progress has always required greater solidarity of the working people from colonizing countries with the subjugated peoples in the colonies. The international solidarity of the working people and nations in the struggle for freedom, independence, disarmament, and peace is an objective prerequisite and the only way leading to the triumph of this struggle for a world of justice and equality among all nations. Only reactionary and imperialist forces have always tried to pull the peoples apart and set them at loggerheads, so as to be able to subjugate and oppress them. Rapprochement and the joint struggle of nations, including those whose countries are in conflict at a given time, is the only way to overcome the situation; socialists and communists have always called it brotherhood against oppressors, for a world without wars, a world of liberty and equality. [cheers, chants]

Romania strives to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies to democratize relations among states and ensure the fully equal participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in resolving the serious and complex problems of the contemporary world. The small and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonaligned states -- which represent the great majority of the world's states and which are directly interested in a policy of peace, respect for national independence, and equal cooperation among all nations -- play an important part in the international life and in the resolution of problems.

Mankind is faced today with serious and complex problems; however, we are firmly convinced that, through joint action, the nations and the progressive, advanced, and realistic forces everywhere can halt the dangerous course of events, can promote a new policy of peace, disarmament, detente, security, and respect for the independence and sovereignty of each nation, and can ensure peace on our planet. [cheers chants]

Romania broadly develops relations of cooperation with all states in the world, regardless of social system. We base our relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, complete renunciation of force and the threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to freely decide its development path, without any outside interference. We attach particular importance to expanding and deepening relations with neighboring socialist countries and all socialist states. In this respect, we consistently work to expediently implement the understandings reached at the CEMA summit and the comprehensive program on promoting scientific-technical progress through the year 2000, with a view to fully utilizing available productive capacities, raising the technical and qualitative level of production, and jointly meeting requirements for energy, raw materials, technology, and so forth. We proceed firm the conviction that the successes attained by each socialist country in its socioeconomic development and the construction of the new system is an important element of strengthening the force and prestige of socialism in the world, asserting its superiority, and promoting the cause of world peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum of this big mass rally, I would like to reiterate the determination of Romania and all our people to closely cooperate with all nations and make an active contribution to the achievement of peace and disarmament and the creation of a world in which each country can develop in accordance with its wishes, without fear of outside interference, can freely shape its own life of well-being and happiness, and can live in independence, dignity, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, at the 23 November referendum our people will decide on a transition to a 5 percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures. The implementation of this decision means that our Armed Forces personnel will be reduced by about 10,000 officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men. Concerning armaments, they will be reduced by about 250 tanks and armored carriers; 130 cannons and mine-throwers; 26 fighting planes and helicopters. Overall military expenditures will be reduced to the level of 1987 [as heard], by about 1,350 billion lei.

The implementation of these cutbacks is a new historical option of the Romanian people aimed at shaping a future of peace and cooperation, in which we can implement our development, well-being, and socioeconomic progress plans in peace and full security. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally, I would like to say to our entire nation that we deliberated for many days and nights whether we should go ahead with this measure. We discussed this issue with the party-state leadership. We always met with one attitude, namely, that we have to act, before it is too late, for disarmament and peace and that it is high time to proceed from words to facts. We realize that the steps being taken by Romania cannot change the armaments course; however, we reached the conclusion that these steps can have an impact and can show that -- proceeding from our responsibility to the future of nations, youth, children, and our planet -- one should embark on the road of disarmament and pass from mere statements to actual facts. Therefore, we believed that it is good and necessary to proceed to a unilateral reduction of armaments and military expenditures. I believe that we have reached a conclusion that meets the interests of our nation, the cause of peace, and the interests of all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

I have thought about the great achievements that have changed our country and raised the general level of material and cultural development, about the industrial construction, agricultural achievements, schools, hospitals, research institutes, and the apartments we have built, and about everything we have done to ensure our people an ever better and dignified life; and thinking about what the nuclear weapon represents, we reached the conclusion that all these things could be destroyed through one explosion of only one nuclear missile. Thus, we considered that we must proceed to a reduction of arms and military expenditures. No weapons, only the way of peace and disarmament can ensure the preservation and development of civilization and of everything that has been created by our people and by other nations; there is no other way! Those who say that they work for peace by arming themselves cheat their own people and as a matter of fact, they damage the interests of all mankind. [applause]

But above all, I have thought about our people and about our nation. During the countless meetings I had with working people, youth, and children I thought about the children of our country and those who have never experienced the atrocities of a war and must never experience such a thing. I reached the conclusion that the future of our people and of the children of today and tomorrow cannot be ensured by armament but only by disarmament abd peace. Starting from the humanistic character of socialism and of our party's policy and from the nature of the Romanian people, we reached the conclusion that we must do something and take a small step, in accordance with our capabilities, and thus demonstrate our desire for peace. Therefore, we reached the conclusion that we must reduce military expenditures and arms in the name of our people, of today's and tomorrow's generations, and of the children of our homeland and the children of the world! [applause]

I have the unflinching belief that we have adopted a correct decision which answers the aspirations of our nation and that of all the peoples of the world. I believe that life and events will demonstrate the correctness of this decision and will demonstrate the fact that by proceeding to real disarmament measures, the RCP and the Government of the SR of Romania show the greatest responsibility for the future of the Romanian people and the future of all peoples and for peace and cooperation among all the nations of the world. [applause]

Today, when throughout the world huge sums are spent on armaments, and important means, which could be put in the service of socioeconomic, scientific, and cultural development, are spent on military purposes, we think that such funds would be more property used to support the efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, which seriously affects a great part of the world's population, to ensure the socioeconomic progress and development of all peoples, and to find a better utilization, in the interests of peoples, of the huge resources of our planet. By reducing arms, troops, and military expenditures on the part of all countries, huge financial and material funds would be spared as well as important technical and scientific resources, and at the same time real steps would be taken toward increasing confidence and giving impetus to disarmament agreements with a view to reaching appropriate agreements regarding the elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons. This would lead to freeing an important number of scientific and technical personnel who in this way could dedicate their creative activity to more rapidly finding solutions to the serious problems confronting mankind, including protecting the environment and the life on our planet. [applause]

Romania's decision to proceed to a 5-percent cutback of arms, troops, and military expenditures, in no way endangers the country's capability to defend itself and the homeland's independence and sovereignty. We express our hope that other countries will also think of proceeding -- at the right moment, even before general agreements are reached -- to reducing arms, troops, and military expenditures. I would like to point out, on this occasion too, the strong international response the measures adopted by Romania enjoyed in the political circles and in the world public opinion, including the heads of state and governments who highly valued our initiatives to proceed to a reduction of arms, troops, and military expenditures. I have received many letters, including letters from heads of state and governments who believe that it is indeed recommended to proceed to such actions.

On behalf of the Romanian people, I call again on all the states and peoples, heads of state and governments, parliaments, and political figures everywhere: Let us unite our efforts and take actions to halt the irrational arms race and proceed to concrete agreements and measures for nuclear and conventional disarmament, for eliminating the nuclear danger, and defending the supreme right of all people and all nations to life and peace. [applause]

From the rostrum of this great mass rally devoted to peace and disarmament we would like to assure our friends abroad, the heads of states and governments, and people everywhere that Socialist Romania and the Romanian people will most resolutely militate -- among the ranks of the forces of peace -- for disarmament and for eliminating nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as all the means of mass destruction in order to achieve the complete elimination of war from the life of our society by promoting a policy of detente, understanding, broad international cooperation, and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the SR of Romania, the 23 November referendum is the act of will of all our people, which under the RCP leadership is determined to build freely and independently its bright, socialist and communist future under conditions of peace and equal cooperation with all the nations of the world.

From the rostrum of this great rally of peace and disarmament, I call on all the citizens of our country to vote with a resolute 'yes' at the 23 November referendum for the 5-percent reduction, by Romania, of arms, troops, and military expenditure, as a supreme proof of the unanimous will of the Romania people to do all it can for peace, disarmament and for the continous development of our socialist homeland, and for strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Let us strengthen our vote for reducing weapons, for peace and disarmament by engaging with all out determination and with all energy in the work and struggle to optimally fulfill our homeland's socioeoconomic plan and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, thus ensuring Romania's elevation to higher and higher pinacles of progress and socialist civilization, and of well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum I appeal to the working people in industry and the other areas, to the workers and engineers, technicians and specialists to voice a determined yes at the 23 November referendum and to strengthen their vote for the policy of disarmament and peace promoted by socialist Romania through exemplary work performed in a spirit of great communist and revolutionary responsibility in order to fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan, to improve our country's material and cultural potential, and to increase the socialist wealth and national income -- the foundation of the constant progress of our socialist homeland and of improving the well-being of all our people. [applause]

I want to appeal to the working people in villages and to the workers in the fields to voice a determined yes at the referendum and to strengthen their unanimous vote for our policy of disarmament and peace through new and ever greater achievements on the road to implementing the new agrarian revolution and the prosperity of the Romanian village and through dedicated work and large agricultural, vegetable, and livestock outputs in accordance with the possibilities available in our socialist agriculture in order to vigorously increase the contribution made by this basic sectors of the national economy to the progress and prosperity of our socialist homeland.

I want to appeal to the men of science, culture, and art to voice a determined yes, together will all our people, at the referendum and to strengthen their vote for disarmament and peace by committing themselves to a greater extent and with all their energy to implementing the programs aimed at modernizing and perfecting the organizational framework of the production process, at promoting scientific-technological progress throughout the economic activity, and at the broad expansion of the new scientific-technological revolution in our country. Do all you can so that science, art, and education will asset themselves more and more as basic factors of the many-sided progress of the Romanian socialist society, as a strong force in the socialist and communist construction in our homeland, and as a vigorous force of peace. [applause]

I want to appeal to all women in our homeland to voice a determined yes at the referendum and to strengthen their vote through an exemplary activity in; their jobs and within the family by acting with skill and competence to fulfill the tasks devolving on them in our socialist society and to ensure a healthy growth and education of their children in order to ensure their bright future of peace and well-being. [applause]

I want to appeal to the young people in our homeland. For the first time in the world an important part of the young people in our country is called upon to have its say on vital problems for the existence of peoples and nations -- disarmament and peace. What I want to ask you, dear young comrades and friends, is to voice a determined yes at the referendum and to strengthen your vote for peace and disarmament by working and learning with passion and revolutionary dedication, thus asserting yourselves in all circumstances as competent builders of socialism and communism, by being deeply devoted to the homeland, party, and people, and by always being in the forefront of the extensive revolutionary activity carried out by all our people to successfully build the new system, to strengthen our hoemland, and to achieve security and peace throughout the world. [applause]

I want to appeal to the military of our Armed Forces and to the members of the patriotic guards and the detachments of youth paramilitary troops for the homeland's defense to voice a determined yes at the referendum and to strengthen this vote for peace and disarmament by participating -- as they have done so far -- in our people's peaceful work, in implementing the great investment projects stipulated in the country's socioeconomic development programs, and in the efforts made by all our nation to ensure the many-sided prosperity of the homeland, to strengthen its defense capability, and ensure peaceful work and life for all citizens of Socialist Romania.

I want to appeal to all people and all working people in our homeland to voice a determined yes in the referendum and to strengthen their vote through new achievements by acting closely united with our glorious and heroic party to unswervingly implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP congress and the profoundly humane policy promoted by our party and state which give pride of place to man, the well-being and happiness of all our people, and to achievement of their desires and aspirations for living and working in an atmosphere of peace, friendship, and cooperation with all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, once again I want to express the conviction that all our people will unanimously endorse our decision to proceed unilaterally to a 5 percent cutback in weapons, troops and military expenditures, thus expressing their unflinching desire for peace and disarmament and for building a happy socialist and communist future in world without weapons and without wars and in a world of peace and equal cooperation among all free and independent nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Long Live our free, sovereign, and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and may it constantly strengthen and become more and more prosperous. [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the experienced leader of all our people which is honorably fulfilling its historic mission to lead all our nation on the road to progress, well-being, independence, and on the road to peace. [cheers, chants]

May reason and the policy of cooperation among all nations triumph; may the policy of disarmament and peace triumph; for a lasting peace among nations in the world. [cheers chants]

RENOVICA TO VISIT USSR FIRST HALF OF DEC

LD241426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, an LCY delegation, led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will make an offical and friendly visit to the USSR in the first half of December this year.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO VISIT ITALY 25 NOV

LD250035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2130 GMT on 24 November transmits an "urgent" service message killing the following item.]

[Text] Belgrlade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the Italian Parliament, a delegation of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber of the Committee for Economic Rrlations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly will leave on a 2-day visit to the Italian Republic tomorrow.

The delegation of the SFRY Assembly, which will, in accordance with the earlier envisaged program of regular parliamentary cooperation, hold talks on futher improving bilateral relations between the two neighboring and friendly country, is headed by Dr Mijat Sukovic, president of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

HASANI, DIZDAREVIC RECEIVE NEW ALBANIAN ENVOY

LD250437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received credentials from Kujtim Hysenat, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the SFRY. Afterwards, President Hasani had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Hysenaj, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foregin affairs, also took part.

KREKIC DISCUSSES TRADE RESULTS, DEBTS

AU191932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 86 p 1

[D. Vucinic Report: "Geared to Meet All Debts"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Nov -- About 44 percent of the total foreign currency will be spent on repaying foreign debts. Next year, with an increase in exports of 5 percent - that is about 6 percent to the hard currency areas and 4 percent to the clearing area -- that part of export earnings contributing to the repayment of debts should be reduced to 39 percent. This would be the start of a coming closer to the normal world level, which is at most one-quarter of foreign earnings and which is regarded as a permissible amount for a loan installment payment. Our country should reach this level by the end of this decade.

This was among other things stated today by Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade and member of the Federal Executive Council, in his talk with foreign and domestic journalists in the International Press Center in Belgrade.

The federal secretary for foreign trade stressed that trade with the world this year will not achieve the planned level. It will be approximately at last year's level. [passage omitted]

The fall in exports has been stopped. It is estimated that by the end of next year the surplus in the balance of payments will amount to $460 billion, which means that we will have realized a surplus for the 5th year running. It is true that this is a smaller surplus than planned, but it is something considering that exports, which facilitate development, must be adapted to debt obligations to a great extent.

Krekic also stressed that next year the Yugoslav export industry will have the same or even better conditions for economic activities and that it would be realistic to expect a balance of payments surplus of $850 million, out of which $760 million would be earned in the hard currency market. [passage omitted]

Answering several questions about possibilities for increasing and improving trade with foreign partners, Secretary Krekic said that it would be significant if we succeed in our negotiations with the EC, in GATT, and in other areas regarding the reduction in the level of protectionism and the removal of other obstacles to the importation of our goods. However, this has not had an adverse effect on the country's total balance of payments because of a significant part of imports is also paid in dollars. [passage omitted]

FEC PRESIDENT VIEWS ACCOUNTING SYSTEM CHANGES

LD250914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] NOVI Sad, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council has not opted for this type of consultation for no reason at all. We want to hear proposals and remarks by others before finally submitting the proposed laws to the SFRY Assembly. This was stressed by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at a consultative meeting this evening devoted to the proposed changes in the accounting system. The meeting took place in the headquarters of the Vojvodina Executive Council and was attended by representatives of a number of work and composite organizations of associated labor, the service sector of the economy, of banks, Vojvodina social accountancy service and by provincial and federal officials.

The Federal Executive Council has sent to a number of organizations of associated labor in all the republics and provinces forms which are to be completed in order to test the proposed changes to the system of accounting provided for in the three laws -- the law on total income and earnings; the law on depreciation and recovery funds; and the law on closing down an organization of associated labor. At the moment these issues are being debated in about 15 organizations of associated labor in Vojvodina. The initial results of these debates were announced at this evening's meeting.

I am sorry, Mikulic said, that this evening we spent more time on discussing the law on recovery funds and bankruptcy and less on other systemic solutions, as we are in fact now faced with this issue: Either we introduce all realistic categories and criteria in the economy -- which means that we must persevere in promoting commodity production and market economy, or... [TANJUG ellipses] I dare not say what we can expect otherwise. In that case we would have to look for alternative solutions, which is something I do not want to talk about.

In this regard, Mikulic added, the need for assessing the economic and social conditions in which these economic categories will operate was rightly pointed out. However, this is not just the FEC's duty. We must do it all together -- all the institutions in the system. In practice this means that we must share the responsibility for any further delay in the realization of the objectives of the economic stabilization program for which we all opted and which we so much invoked in public speeches and addresses.

In has to be said, Mikulic noted, that for the first time since the adopting of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the next year will see all economic categories and critera comprehensively applied. We must all, therefore, through concerted efforts, assess what lies ahead of us and what we can expect so as not to stumble at the very beginning.

Noting that the new law shortens the recovery period considerably, the FEC president described this as a totally different mode of operation. There will be no more waiting for the end of the year to come to discuss the recovery issues and wonder "what to do next." Instead, in the course of a year the issue will be resolved on the basis of periodic cost accounting. In this way we shall prevent those organizations with negative results from sinking deeper into difficulties, thus forcing us to move backward. Any concession would prolong the old behavior, the practice of spending despite the lack of funds to cover it and would extend the existence of a great and open problem.

Mikulic indicated that the problems which will be examined shortly stem from price disparities. This is one of the goals set in the resolution. When it comes to these problems, the FEC president stressed, we must specify our stands on some fundamental issues. At meetings we are increasingly being made to hear people compare various branches of the economy. We also increasingly frequently hear about the practice of calculating parity on the regional basis which, in view of the overall relations in the community, is feasible. However, we are increasingly ignoring world prices, in other words, the criterion of world prices which are clearly stated in the law. Mikulic added that "there was no systemic law that can solve the problems of a heavily indebted economy." It is quite certain that we shall have to reexamine the issue of reprogramming and that the volume of new investments will have to be reduced. We must give ourselves some breathing space in order to consolidate the existing situation in the economy. If we think that the large buden encumbering the economy can be eliminated through price increases, we are deluding ourselves, he said.

Concluding, the FEC president drew attention to the fact that both public expenditure and welfare services spending are still bigger than the budget allows and would therefore be a limiting factor in the efforts to realize the economic policy's objectives next year. I am aware, he stressed, that we are being constantly faced with great demands and needs, but this is something that will have to be discussed openly as we cannot continue to spend 6 percent more than the gross domestic product allows. We must face the reality such as it is, take it into account and approach it in a new manner.

HASANI VISITS KOSOVO, ATTENDS ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU251047 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 86 p 6

[P. Djekic Report: "New Objects Opened"]

[Text] Gnjilane, 15 Nov -- A festive session of the commune's assembly and the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations was today held here to mark 16 November, the liberation day of Gnjilane. The session was attended by Sinan Hasani, president of SFRY Presidency, a delegation of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo led by Bajram Selimi, as well as delegations from the neighboring communes and a delegation from the twin commune of Mladenovac. Miljaim Zeciri, president of the Gnjilane Assembly, presented a speech about the post-war socioeconomic development of the Gnjilane commune. This occasion was also used for presenting the traditional November awared to citizens and work organization for achieved results.

To mark this occasion, a new hemodialysis ward of the coronary unit was opened at the Gnjilane medical center. Sinan Hasani was present in the textile combine at the opening of a new plant for machine woven carpets for whose building 500 million dinars were invested and equipment worth $3,600,000 imported. The plant is capable of producing 350,000 square meters of carpets a year and employs 220 additional workers.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, also attended a traditional literary manifestation "Home meetings of the writers from the Kosovo part of Pomoravlje region."

Visits Macedonia

AU250947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 86 p 4

[N. B. Report: "Talks About Development"]

[Text] Skopje, 13 Nov -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying a working visit to the SR of Macedonia, has held talks in the Macedonian Presidency with top republican leaders. They talked about the country's current socioeconomic and political matters and joint efforts for the implementation of the long term economic stabilization program. They discussed in particular the economic and financial state of insufficiently developed republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the need for the consolidation of the economy and banks, and the key questions for their social development next year.

On the occasion of the 42d liberation anniversary of Skopje, the president of the SFRY Presidency, together with Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the SR of Macedonia Presidency, and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the SR of Macedonia Presidency, paid a visit to the Skopje Assembly. Yugoslav Todorovski, president of the Skopje Assembly, informed the guests about the development and expansion of the capital city of the SR of Macedonia. On that occasion Sinan Hasani was presented a monograph of Skopje.

RENOVICA TOURS, ADDRESSES ZAGREB ENTERPRISE

LD202314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Nov -- One of the symbols of our socialism must be a high personal income in the organization of associated labor. We should therefore give maximal rewards to the individual for exemplary work results, instead of reducing awards to the minimum as most often happens at present.

Such was the demand stressed today by representatives of the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor in Zagreb in talks with Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During the morning Renovica toured the plants of this collective in the Tresnjevka district of Zagreb, and then had talks with members of the management board and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and organs of self-management of the collective, which has 24,000 workers, of whom every sixth is a member of the LC. [passage omitted]

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, drew attention to the need for a more intensive participation of economy in the development of the political system, as well as for proposing the measures of the economic policy. He considers that great importance here can have the branches of groupings, as was the case with Yugo cars.

According to Renovica, it is very important to examine the realistic trends in society and on the basis of the organization a comprehensive struggle for overcoming the difficulties we are faced with and which are not marginal.

Renovica went on to say that Rade Koncar occupied an important place in our country's economy and that judging by its potential it belonged to a circle of those collectives which should wage a struggle for overcoming mediocrity. The role of this and similar collectives is to realize aims which we as society set, but they also have a responsibility for a reaffirmation of socialist development and new achievements, because, as Renovica stressed, we will be respected in the world by our results, and not by resolutions and conclusions. This is why we must reaffirm by results all the advantages of the self-managing system we have been developing, and why we must particularly increase productivity and production as a whole.

Unfortunately, we have recently failed to achieve the desired results and consequently, and all the measures and efforts of society have been directed toward changing such a state of affairs. The effect of economic policy measures is now being analyzed, as well as the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization in general. Renovica spoke in favor of reducing and restricting red tape in economic activity, and gave his support to the reaffirmation of economic regularities. In this connection society must give more support to those who struggle for higher exports and realize productivity at the world level, because the present crisis will not be surmounted without better and more productive work.

In Renovica's opinion, in these collectives the LC must set the basic tone in creating and realizing development plans, distributing income and personal income and eliminating egalitarianism. We must therefore train the LC both in the organizational and ideo-political way, because, Renovica said, the LC must act in the interest of working people having this as its sole interest, and in the same way it must only observe what is happening from on high, but instead must be in the center of events.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then recalled the forces ideologically opposed to the LC, who always grow strong in a time of difficulties, as is the case at present. In such a situation they act more aggressively and overtly, they are almost legal in the public and what is more, they act from anticommunist platform, from which they want to devalue our development, discredit the revolution and cadres which made it possible and compromise our own way of development. Such forces which to take us back to dogmatic and statist relations or restore the forms of the bourgeois democracy. Renovica considers that communists must more intensively and opportunely react to these phenomena in order to defend the gains of the revolution and socialist development, and ensure the development of the fundamental right of socialist self-management.

It is particularly important for the LC in collectives such as Rade Koncar to set an example by leading a struggle for the further development of the revolution and self-managing socialism, concluded Renovica.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will have talks with Communists of Zagreb's Centar municipality this afternoon.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES

LD241631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Summary] Gnjilane, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Following a 3-day trial at Gnjilane District Court seven students of Pristina University were today given prison sentences ranging from 3-7 years for the criminal act of conspiring in order to carry out hostile activities against Yugoslavia. It was established that they were all members of the illegal and hostile group "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," whose activities were aimed at gaining the status of the republic for Kosovo and its subsequent incorporation into Albania.

Ramadan Dermaku and Seljadin Abdula were sentenced to 7 years in prison; Agi Hodza and Shreta Maljaj to 6 years; Jasari Kastrati and Nedzat Dermaku to 4 years, and Begzat Sinani received a 3-year sentence.

MILITARY MANEUVERS CONCLUDING IN KOSOVO

AU251133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 22 Nov 86

["Maneuver 'Fall 86'" -- TANJUG headline; Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1711 GMT on 22 November carries a "Message to the Editors" saying: "We have been asked by the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to kill the reports appearing under numbers 22P014 and 22P067 because, in the opinion of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, they contain some arbitrary assessments. The headlines of these reports are Channel 2 -- Maneuver 'Fall 86' and 'Fall 86 Maneuver Successfully Carried Out.'"]

[Text] Prizren, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Joint tactical maneuvers "Fall 86" which have been going on for several days in a part of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo are entering the final phase today. The units and armament of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense and civil protection of Suva Reka, Prizren, and Dragas, which are simulating the "Reds," launched a counteroffensive and the final assault to destroy the "Blue" aggressor.

The maneuver "Fall 86" is one of the biggest activities of our Armed Forces this year and aims to test the level achieved in the organization, skill, and combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense of this part of our country in resisting a possible aggressor trying to attack Yugoslavia from the south.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS DELO STRIKE, CODE

AU221527 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct p 9

[Dj. Pilcevic report on the Assembly of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation session in Titovo Uzice on 28 October]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] About the "Strike" of the DELO journalists and the Slovene Initiative to Change the Journalists' Code [subhead]

In connection with the article published in BORBA today about a strike of journalists at Ljubljana DELO, which was brought up in the discussion, a representative of the DELO editorial board stated that it was a matter of rumors about a strike, and not a strike itself. The session was told that dissatisfied journalists of DELO recently convened a meeting at the initiative of the LC basic organization and the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Federation. The meeting was also attended by the representatives of the newspaper founders, and of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, the Republican Committee for Information, and the Republican Committee of the Union of Printing and Book Selling, Journalistic, and Information Activities. It discussed the low personal incomes of journalists.

In the discussion today, one also talked about the initiative of Slovene journalists to delete, from the Yugoslav Journalists Federation Code, the provision which imposes the obligation on a Yugoslav journalist that he should be "consciously devoted to the idea of Marxism-Leninism." The assembly accepted this initiative which will be discussed in journalists associations and aktivs, in conformity with the normative acts of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation concerning this Code. [passage omitted]